

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1470925-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 18

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AR/bw
Call - 2:05 P.M.
Typed - 2:25 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 31, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/86 BY [redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

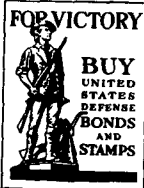
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Agent Emrich telephoned from the New York Office to advise he had just received a call from one George M. Betts, who is the brother-in-law of Mike Jacobs, the fight promoter. He stated Betts has called the office on previous occasions, and that the Charlotte Office had tried to contact him on a previous occasion.

Emrich stated Betts advised today that a short while ago he had talked with one Alfred Greenwood, an ex-fighter and sparring partner of Jack Dempsey. Betts advised Greenwood is a very intelligent individual who has travelled extensively all over the world and was a close friend of the late Sir Harry S. Oakes who was recently murdered in Nassau. Betts stated that during his conversation with Greenwood, which was prior to the murder, Greenwood volunteered the information that he had been connected with Oakes in Canada when Oakes was up there developing mines, and also mentioned the fact that while they were up there Oakes was also engaged in smuggling Chinese from Canada into the United States and was getting from \$300 to \$500 for each Chinaman he smuggled over here. Greenwood advised Betts there was a very tough group around Oakes up there and Oakes was particularly hated in Canada because he had stolen mines away from some of the natives up there.

Emrich stated Betts advised him that about ten days before the murder Greenwood indicated to Betts that he was going to take a trip down to Nassau to see his friend Oakes, but he did not get to go. Betts stated he saw Greenwood shortly after the murder and in talking about it Greenwood stated he thought they didn't have the right man down there at all, and indicated he had an idea someone other than the man they are holding down there was connected with the murder.

Emrich said Greenwood is around New York City and could probably be located through his Coast Guard pass since he has been working as a guard somewhere on the waterfront.



52 AUG 8 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED

162-73197-1
F B I
15 AUG 4 1943

Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

- 2 -

Emrich stated Betts is working in Mike Jacobs' ticket office and can be easily located. He stated Betts has not mentioned this matter to anyone else. Emrich asked to be advised what reference should be made of this information.

I instructed Emrich to take no action whatever on this matter and stated we would determine here what disposition should be made of the information.

Respectfully,


A. Rosen

I would see no
harm in interviewing
Greenwood.
H.

called Loneyan
8-2-43 and told
him ok. to interview
Greenwood.
R.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AR:MP

August 2, 1943

Call: 10:50 AM

Typed: 3:45 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated July 31, 1943, concerning a telephone call received from Special Agent Emrich of the New York City Office, in which he furnished information obtained by him from George M. Betts, brother-in-law of Mike Jacobs, the fight promoter, relative to the Sir Harry S. Oakes murder. In this connection, you will recall that Special Agent Emrich stated one Alfred Greenwood, an ex-fighter and sparring partner of Jack Dempsey, might be able to furnish information concerning the murder of Sir Harry Oakes and suggested that Greenwood be interviewed.

While talking to ASAC T. J. Donegan on another matter, I instructed him to inform SA Emrich that the Bureau sees no harm in interviewing Greenwood in this regard.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/11/80

RECORDED & INDEXED

A. Rosen

162-73197-2
35 AUG 4 1943

b6
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52 AUG 6 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Acers.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Starke.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

b6
b7C

JW:MDG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/90 BY [REDACTED]

August 6, 1943

Director, F.B.I.

ATTENTION: Assistant Director Al Rosen

RE: SIR HARRY OAKES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

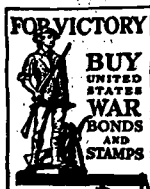
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone call made by Special Agent E. F. Emrich to Assistant Director Al Rosen regarding information in the hands of one GEORGE ALFRED GREENWOOD, concerning the murder of the above captioned individual, and to the subsequent telephone conversation on August 2, 1943 had between Mr. Rosen and Assistant Special Agent in Charge T. J. Donegan, in which permission was granted to interview GEORGE ALFRED GREENWOOD concerning any information which he might have relative to the aforementioned murder.

Mr. GEORGE BETTS, brother-in-law of MIKE JACOBS, well-known prize fight promoter in New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH WOHL and JOSEPH D. MILENKY, and advised that one GEORGE ALFRED GREENWOOD, who was an old-time fighter and ex-sparring partner for JACK DEMPSEY, had on several occasions told him that he knew SIR HARRY OAKES, who was murdered in Nassau, and also knew that OAKES had attained great wealth through many shady dealings in Canada.

BETTS further stated that GREENWOOD was of the opinion that COUNT de MARIGNY did not kill OAKES, but that in view of OAKES' background it might have been committed by some of the big time mobsters with whom OAKES had previously been associated.

BETTS further stated that GREENWOOD had told him that he was in Canada when OAKES was first getting started, and knew OAKES at that time, and that during this period of time OAKES was engaged in



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Director, F.B.I.

August 6, 1943

smuggling Chinese persons in and out of the country for fees ranging from \$300 to \$500.

GREENWOOD had also told BETTS that SIR HARRY OAKES also acquired many mineral rights in Canada by "clipping the unwary people of Canada who owned lands upon which valuable mineral deposits existed." In this manner GREENWOOD advised BETTS, SIR HARRY OAKES acquired a great many enemies.

GEORGE BETTS further stated that GREENWOOD told him a short while before the OAKES' murder, that he, GREENWOOD, was trying to save enough money to make a trip to Nassau in order to renew his acquaintanceship with OAKES. Subsequent to the great publicity given to the murder of SIR HARRY OAKES, GREENWOOD told BETTS that he was surprised to note that the suspicion was pointed at a member of the family, since he did not believe the job was done by a member of the family.

Mr. BETTS advised the agents who conducted the interview that GREENWOOD is a punchdrunk fighter who appeared to have been telling him the truth as far as he knew, and further Mr. BETTS stated that GREENWOOD had talked of OAKES for a long time prior to the appearance of all the publicity in the papers regarding the murder of OAKES. //

The interviewing agents asked Mr. BETTS if he would have any objection to an interview being conducted with Mr. GREENWOOD in order to get first-hand information concerning the aforementioned details furnished by Mr. BETTS, and Mr. BETTS stated that he had no objection whatever.

An attempt was made to contact GEORGE ALFRED GREENWOOD, and from the Coast Guard at New York it was ascertained that he had received a Coast Guard pass, and the residence given thereon was 305 West 33rd Street, New York City. At this address it was found that GREENWOOD had never lived there, nor did anybody know a person of that description. Agents MILENKY and WOHL thereafter canvassed the neighborhood, and at 309 West 33rd Street Mr. BURT DECKER, JR., Superintendent, advised that GEORGE ALFRED GREENWOOD died on July 23, 1943, and his body was discovered two days later in his room, and subsequently taken by the New York City Police Department to the Bellvue Morgue.

At the 14th Precinct Police Station advice was received that GEORGE ALFRED GREENWOOD died of natural causes, and nothing sus-

Director, F.B.I.

August 6, 1943

picious was attached to his death, and that death occurred at 10 a.m. on July 23, 1943 in room #6 at 309 West 33rd Street, New York City. The age given for Mr. GREENWOOD was fifty-one years, and the examination conducted after death was made by Dr. RAVID, Assistant Medical Examiner, New York County.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau for whatever disposition is deemed fit.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY *Ch*
SAC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

HOH: AHD

September 2, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: SIR HARRY OAKES, Deceased
Nassau, Bahamas
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

There is set out below a verbatim report furnished to this office by G-2, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, Governors Island, New York, and is being passed on to you for any purpose it might serve.

"WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I.D.

Headquarters Eighth Service Command
Army Service Forces
Office of Director of Intelligence Division

(ID) 000.5 (Murder)

Dallas 2, Texas
12 August 1943
(Date)

Subject: Sir Harry Oakes (Deceased)
Nassau, Bahamas

Summary of Information:

This office is in receipt of the following information:

Several months ago subject passed through Brownsville, Texas on his way to Miami. His plane was delayed and while waiting he spent several hours with informant. The illness of subject's daughter was mentioned, and subject stated that, while his daughter's illness had been of a rather serious nature, the effects were not as serious as the probable ultimate effects of her marriage to an unscrupulous fortune hunter. He stated that this man, de Marigny, had married his daughter solely for the money which he hoped she would some day inherit. Subject said that he had no doubt that de Marigny would hasten events if the opportunity presented itself, but subject was not going to give him the chance. He seemed very bitter about the matter.



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EX-58

C. I. F.

29 SEP 1943

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F B I
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Letter-Director

September 2, 1943

Re: SIR HARRY OAKES, Deceased

Nassau, Bahamas

MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

"In view of later developments in this case, the opinion and attitude of the deceased may be material in this case.

Informant in this case is entirely reliable and is available to testify concerning information received direct from subject if desired."

For the information of the Bureau, it will be noted that the above memorandum was prepared by the Office of the Director of Intelligence Division, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,


E. E. CONROY, SAC

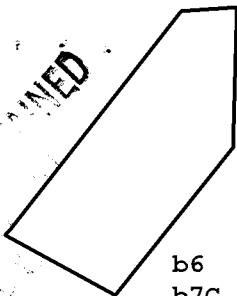
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Miami, Florida

August 13, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: ALFRED DE MARIGNY;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/80 BY [signature]



b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith one photographic copy of an undated letter, postmarked Nassau, Bahamas, August 3, 1943, from NANCY (OAKES DE MARIGNY) to LADY EUNICE OAKES, The Willows, Bar Harbor, Maine. Attention is directed to the fact that the sender and the addressee of the letter are, respectively, the daughter and widow of the late SIR HARRY OAKES, who was murdered at Nassau, on the night of July 7,8, 1943.

Attention is also directed to the second page of the letter, which reads in part as follows:

"I have just had a most distressing cable from Dr. ZAHL. Please believe me that it is of vital importance that you see him. My God, do you want us all to go the same way? You must divine the seriousness of this thing not only us but our country. You must see Dr. ZAHL immediately * * *."

Photographic copies of this letter were received from the local Censorship Station.

An endeavor was made to ascertain the contents of the cable received by NANCY OAKES DE MARIGNY from DR. ZAHL. From the Office of the District Cable Censor it was ascertained that on July 21, 1943, NANCY DE MARIGNY received a cable from PAUL ZAHL at New York City, stating "Unless unavoidably delayed will arrive Saturday."

RECORDED

On July 22, 1943, NANCY DE MARIGNY sent the following cable to her mother at The Willows, Bar Harbor, Maine:

INDEXED SE 2

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"Positive FRED DE MARIGNY not guilty party Stop Most anxious that real truth behind fathers death should be revealed Stop If you cannot believe in me and keep your promise to aid me substantially must appeal to friends Stop Must have impartial expert investigators immediately I know I am acting as would be fathers wish it is for us all Stop This communication confidential cable me immediately my love"

AUG 23 1943
FBI
RHC
CAMPBELL

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40 MAR 6 1964

57 SEP

8 1943

ENCLOSURE

Director, FBI
August 13, 1943

On July 25, 1943, NANCY sent the following cable to her mother at Bar Harbor, Maine:

"Now more than ever certain ALFRED MARIGNY innocent but am without means to procure expert legal assistance Stop I implore you in interests of entire family not to refuse me financial aid necessary not only to prevent my husband your soninlaw from being unjustly branded a murderer but also aid disclosing real truth behind fathers tragic death Stop Cable immediately whether you willing to help at this critical phase of my existence the nature of which will depend upon the outcome of this struggle Stop Otherwise I will be obliged to make public my extraordinary predicament Stop Love to all"

On July 26, 1943, LADY OAKES sent the following cable to her daughter at Nassau:

"I will defer any action on the contents of your cable until completion of the preliminary hearing"

On August 2, 1943, NANCY received the following cable from PAUL ZAHL, Bar Harbor, Maine:

"EDWARD HOLMES fine mother incommunicado to everyone on MORRISONS advice suggest you come immediately with funds please give no statement to press except as we discussed call me from Miami"

This is undoubtedly the cable referred to by NANCY in the intercepted letter.

The Back Traffic at the Cable Censor, Miami, reflects that NANCY DE MARIGNY firmly believes in the innocence of her husband, who is suspected of the murder of SIR HARRY OAKES, and has been making all efforts to secure expert investigators and criminologists to prove her husband's innocence. It is believed that possibly she desires the services of Dr. PAUL ZAHL in this connection.

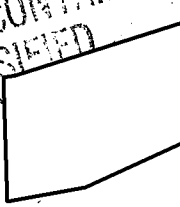
The above is being submitted to the Bureau as a matter of information for possible future reference. Copy of this letter and enclosure are being forwarded to the New York Office for its information.

Very truly yours,


A. P. KITCHIN, SAC

JDL:doc
Enclosure

cc: NewYork (Enc.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/80 BY 

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b7C

ENCLOSURE

62-73197-5

ENCLOSURE

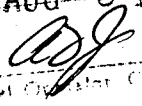
Victoria Ave.,
Hassan.

Monday.

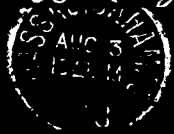
Mama dearest,

This is just a wee note to tell you that I am quite well although the heat is getting me down, also the general atmosphere which you can understand about, now that you have been properly informed of the facts. There is so little I can say in a letter as you can understand but as I may have to leave later this week I can write or speak to you from Miami or New York. When my business is done there I should love to come up & rest a B.H. for a few days. I am writing this under a terrific strain but you can understand now, I know. It is not at all what I would really like to say but one has to take care.

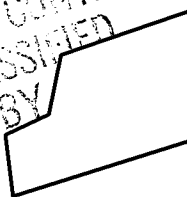
I certify that this is a true photostatic copy
of the document given me by an authorized
Government Official on AUG - 5 - 1943


Photostat Operator (Print)

I am also very worried about Freddie's health as that prison is very prison-like and his cell is so small that not even a little table can be put in for him to write on. They take him out an hour a day for exercise but that is all. He has a worse life than the common prisoners because they spend most of the day outside and only sleep in their cells. The window is so high that even he can't look out and there is no screen so the fly's are terrible but he is being very brave. I have just had a most distressing cable from Dr. Zahl. Please believe me that it is of vital importance that you see him. My god, do you want it all to go the same way. You must divine the seriousness of this thing not only us but our ~~own~~ country. You must see Dr. Zahl. Have you no feeling of self-preservation? God, you must ~~love~~ save money

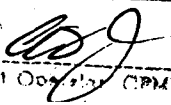


Lady Eunice Oakes
"The Willows"
Bar Harbor,
Maine.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/11/80 BY 

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b7C

I certify that this is a true photostatic copy
of a document given me by an authorized
Censorship Official on AUG - 5 1943


Photostat Copying CPMT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 15 1943

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Teletype Room _____

b6
b7C

FBI MIAMI

10-15-43

11-01 AM

HSB

DIRECTOR

PUMP. ALFRED DE MARIGNY, INFORMATION CONCERNING. ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC HALLINAN OF NASSAU THIS MORNING REQUESTED, THROUGH CAPTAIN MELCHEN OF THE MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE BUREAU TO CHECK ITS FILES IN WASHINGTON AGAINST SUBJECT FOR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING HIM. ATTORNEY GENERAL HALLINAN HAD RECEIVED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION THAT THE BUREAU HAD CONDUCTED SOME INVESTIGATION IN THE PAST OF DE MARIGNY DURING WHICH SOME EVIDENCE WAS DEVELOPED INDICATING THAT DE MARIGNY HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF DRUGS. DE MARIGNY IS PRESENTLY ON TRIAL AT NASSAU FOR THE MURDER OF SIR HARRY OAKES. EXPEDITE. KITCHIN

END

11-01 PM K OK FBI WA GN

RECORDED
cc Mr. Tracy

4 OCT 16 1943

Called [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] office

By [redacted]

File Miami 10-15-43 A.R.

[Handwritten initials]

S

AB:TH
10-12308

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCTOBER 15, 1943

RECORDED 100-73197-6
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, MIAMI

Transmit the following message to:
ALFRED DE MARIGNY, INFORMATION CONCERNING. NO DATA
AVAILABLE OUR FILES RE SUBJECT. INFORMATION CONCERNING
ALLEGED ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS WOULD BE IN POSSESSION
OF NARCOTIC BUREAU, TREASURY DEPARTMENT. NO FURTHER
INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/00 BY [redacted]

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Drayton _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

pos

[Large handwritten signature]

53 OCT 21 1943

008 54 BVB M

Per *[signature]*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

10/15/

1943

 The Director

 Mr. Tracy

 Mr. Tolson

 Mr. Pennington

 Mr. E. A. Tamm

 Mr. Nease

 Mr. Clegg

 Miss Gandy

 Mr. Coffey

 Mr. Glavin

 M

 Mr. Ladd

 Mr. Nichols

Room No.

 Mr. Bellino

 Mr. Lawrence

 Mr. Cartwright

 Mr. O'Connell

 Mr. Clements

 Mr. Peterson

 Mr. Gearty

 Mr. K. R. Schroeder

 Mr. Hair

 Mr. R. D. Scott

 Mr. Hayes

 Mr. P. J. Shine

 Mr. M. H. Horton

 Mr. R. E. Smith

 Mr. S. H. Horton

 Mr. P. J. Travers

 Mr. Kennedy

 Mr. West

 Mrs. Wells

 See me

 Mr. Ferguson

 Send file

 Miss Pope

 Call me

 Prepare tickler

 Note and return

for

 Search, serialize &

File

route

I don't know what you have in mind,

but after the run around we got on

this case I don't think we ought to

do a thing, particularly in view of

the request coming thru Captain
Melchen.

Room 5706

A. Rosen

Branch 571

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1943

___ The Director	___ Records Section
___ Mr. Tolson	___ Personnel Files
___ Mr. Ladd	___ Send File
___ Mr. Coffey	___ Bring file up-
✓ ___ Mr. Rosen	to-date
___ Mr. Clegg	___ Search, serial-
___ Mr. Glavin	ize, and route
___ Mr. Nichols	* * *
___ Mr. Tracy	
___ Mr. Hendon	
___ Mr. Pennington	___ Mechanical Section
___ Mr. Quinn Tamm	* * *
___ Mr. Nease	___ Call me re this
___ Mr. Long	___ Note and return
___ Miss Gandy	___ See me

SECTION CHIEFS

___ Mr. Alden	___ Mr. Mumford
___ Mr. Burton	___ Mr. Strickland
___ Mr. Callan	___ Mr. Timm
___ Mr. Carson	___ Mr. Welch
___ Mr. Cunningham	___ Mr. _____
___ Mr. Fitch	

___ Miss Stalcup	___ Stamp and mail
___ Miss Conlon	___ War and Navy File
___ Miss James	___ State Dept. File
___ Miss Welch	___ Type
	___ Register & forward
	___ Prepare tickler for
	___ Call these files
___ See me	___ File
	___ Place on record

DO WE HAVE ANYTHING
IF WE DO WE GAVE
TO TREASURY AND
THEY WOULD BE
PLACE TOGETHER
INFO



DML:PC

2:50 PM

*man
f*

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

October 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

By reference from your office, I spoke with Former Attorney General Homer Cummings who advised that he was calling in behalf of Dr. Paul A. Zahl of New York. He advised that Dr. Zahl will be in Washington and had requested that Mr. Cummings make an arrangement for him to see you, inasmuch as he has never met you. Mr. Cummings stated he told Dr. Zahl that he would do this or make an arrangement with someone who could speak for you.

Mr. Cummings stated that Dr. Zahl has some material and confidentially, he believes it has some reference to the Sir Harry Oakes case in Nassau. He stated that Dr. Zahl would like to have this information checked with the FBI records, and he, Mr. Cummings, would appreciate what help we can give to Dr. Zahl.

Mr. Cummings inquired if I could see Dr. Zahl, that he did not believe it would be necessary for you to see him and I advised that I would be very happy to see him.

Mr. Cummings stated he would have Dr. Zahl call at ~~my~~ office on Friday, October 22nd at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
D. M. Ladd

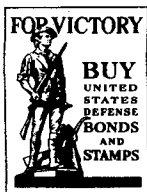
[Handwritten initials]

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b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

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62-73197-7	
F	B I
8 OCT 26 1943	
<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	



51 NOV - 2 1943

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Coffey ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Ladd ☐
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Acers ☐
Mr. Carson ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Hendon ☐
Mr. Mumford ☐
Mr. Starke ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Miss Beahm ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ b6
Tele. Room _____ b7C
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____ b6
Miss Gandy _____ b7C



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

WWW:EMT
Call rec'd 3 p. m.

October 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: SIR HARRY OAKES MURDER CASE,
Roy Worthington, [redacted]

By reference from the Director's Office, the writer received a long distance telephone call made at Buffalo, New York, from Roy Worthington, [redacted]

Mr. Worthington stated he desired to submit the following information relative to the Sir Harry Oakes murder case. He offered the opinion that Sir Harry, who was killed by a blunt instrument, was probably hit by a steel shaft golf club which had the driving head broken off, forming a triangular shaped instrument at the point where the head was broken. Worthington stated that undoubtedly the instrument could be found on a golf course, hidden in a rain pipe drain. At this point, [redacted] inquired whether the writer had understood what he had said and when the writer advised "Yes", Worthington hung up the telephone. It was most difficult to understand Worthington as he spoke in a very low voice and ran his words together, giving the impression that he was either somewhat mentally slow or had been drinking.

b6
b7C

A check of the Bureau files fails to reflect any information which can be identified with Roy Worthington [redacted]

b6
b7C

ACTION:

In view of the nature of the above information furnished by Worthington, no action is being taken other than to make the call a matter of record.

Respectfully,

W. W. Wood
W. W. Wood

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-73197-8

114

37 OCT 29 1943



61 NOV 4 1943

CHERRY
CHC:mh

November 22, 1943

RECORDED

62-73197-10

Mr. Eddie Mayo
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Mayo:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

b6
b7c

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter of November 15, 1943. Please be advised that inasmuch as the matter of granting visas to foreign persons for entrance into the United States is within the jurisdiction of the State Department I have taken the liberty of furnishing the contents of your letter to the appropriate officials of such Department.

Thanking you again for your courtesy in furnishing the information set forth in your communication, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

jm
[Signature] 13

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Winterrowd	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
52 DEC 4 1943
mw

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Acers	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. St. John	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

EDDIE MAYO
51 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE ASHLAND 4-0962

Nov/15th/1943.

*CH and
Kumail*

Mr J. Edgar Hoover.
F.B.I.
Washington. D.C.

re: "Count" Alfred de Marigney.

Dear Mr Hoover :

Sometime during the month of July and August last year, I personally reported to the F.B.I. Office in Mexico City, on the subversive activities of this Marigney, whose wife Nancy, had a room but two away from mine in the Hospital Americano. At that time I made serious charges such as :

1. Threatening the life of Sir Harry Oakes. To me on four occasions.
2. His blasphemy of "That crippled fool" (Our President) "Who is trying to win a War already lost"...
3. His blasphemy of the "STUPID BRITISH". "Who created this war"...
4. His ridicule of the U.S. Army Air Forces... brought about by a photo showing several thousand boys taking an oath not to divulge the bomb sight..I think it was in LIFE.....
5. His lying statement that he was wounded in this war.....

These above-mentioned statements are well known to Lady Oakes, to Nacy, the Hospital authorities Dr Walter & Mrs Garbett Mrs Cooper, Miss Best...etc..besides [redacted]

b7D

On Friday, July, 9th this year, I tried to contact Mrs Oakes upon hearing of Oakes death..I did not know then that Mrs Oakes or Nancy were in Maine and that Marigney was in the Bahamas. I noted in my diary that MARIGNEY did it...but on the following day was visited by 2 N.Y. City detectives Terranova & Conley who intercepted a letter that I was planning to send Mrs Oakes.. Then began a series of calls between myself and a splendid gentleman Lt George McNulty at Police Headquarters here and as a result thereof, I met a Detective Eddie Melchior Capt. Barker who had returned from the funeral.... because of my activities in work that was essential to the Government..(card attached) I could not go to Nassau during the preliminary testimony but felt that IF Mrs Oakes wanted me to state the happenings of Mexico City (where she and I had discussed this matter thoroughly) that I would be pleased to show his (Marigney's premeditated viewpoint on killing Oakes)

The rest is history..how he was allowed to "get away with murder" and as far as I'm concerned I'm not vitally interested in him or his crazy wife..but..I understand that the louse is planning to befoul the fair of this country by barging into this City to bask in reflected glory

Alfred de Marigney

*By Sale
11/11/43
and many
11/11/43
(11/11/43)*

9517.4
11-6-64

INDEXED 4462-73197-10
21 NOV 26 1943

LICENSED
REAL ESTATE BROKER

Edward Mayo
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
51 MADISON AVE. -- NEW YORK

Suite 2523

Telephone Ashland 4-0962-3-4

Cable Address:
"EDDIEMAYO" NEW YORK

2

with an element that is detrimental to the best interests of this, my country!!

I would ask that he be forbidden entry into this country.....

Regardless of what the trial did not bring out...and I'm pretty certain of what happened that night... as a former World War Veteran who was a former Met & Nat'l Champion Runner,, coach of Glenn Cunningham and any number of athletic stars.. I want him kept out of this country because if he comes here, there will be trouble...

His loud-mouthed blasphemy of the Jews.. (of whom he is bitter)
His loud-mouthed blasphemy of our President (FOR WHOM I WILL DIE)
His loud-mouthed blasphemy of the British (who evidently were as "stupid" as he said)
His loud-mouthed blasphemy of the U.S. Army Air Corps
His loud-mouthed disrespect for America and it's Democracy...

These are sufficient Sir.. that he be refused admission to this country.. the country that, at the time of his visit to Mexico.. was an easy target for his ridicule.. but now.. that he might be deported from Nassua.. will be a welcome haven...

That lounge-lizard, professional joker of President Roosevelt-jokes that are disrespectful and Nazi-inspired..should not be allowed in.....

I trust that you will take the necessary steps to forbid his entry.

The writer will be at the Norfolk Navy Yard this wednesday and in Washington on thursday and will be more than pleased to discuss this important matter with you,, as I will NOT tolerate his appearance here and herewith place myself on record as such..

Kindest personal regards.

Eddie Mayo

EDDIE MAYO

no enclosure

Suite 2601
51 Madison Avenue.
N.Y.C.

Director
11-16-43
Hazel Ransley



M/

VIA AIR

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Washington. D.C.

attention of.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

CAK:tlc
Tr 11/20/43

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

b6
b7C

RECORDED

To: Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

DECLASSIFIED ON
6/12/80

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Count Alfred De Marigny

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated November 15, 1943, from Mr. Eddie Mayo, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, in which Mr. Mayo furnishes certain information regarding Count Alfred De Marigny and his alleged subversive character.

According to Mr. Mayo, on four occasions De Marigny threatened the life of Sir Harry Oakes in Mayo's presence. He also claimed that De Marigny made blasphemous statements concerning President Roosevelt, referring to the President as "that crippled fool" and regarding the President as "one who is trying to win a war already lost." He also refers to the British as the "stupid British who created this war." He also states that he heard De Marigny make the statement that he was wounded in the present war, which, according to Mayo, is untrue. It is to be noted that Mr. Mayo is furnishing this information for transmittal to the proper agency for the apparent purpose of blocking the issuance of any visa to De Marigny for the purpose of entering the United States.

Mr. Mayo states that he has furnished the above information regarding De Marigny and his connection with Sir Harry Oakes to Lady Oakes, to Nancy De Marigny, to the hospital authorities, [redacted] and others. He states that on Friday, July 9, 1943, he endeavored to contact Mrs. Oakes upon learning of the death of Sir Harry, at which time he did not know that Mrs. Oakes and Nancy were in Maine and that De Marigny was in the Bahamas. He states that he had been interviewed by two detectives of the New York City Police Department which had intercepted a letter that he had planned to send to Mrs. Oakes. Mr. Mayo states that he, at no time, appeared at any of the proceedings in connection with the trial of De Marigny at Nassau, but advised that if Mrs. Oakes had desired him to testify regarding any of the happenings, as outlined above, which occurred in Mexico City, he would have been pleased to give testimony indicating De Marigny's premeditated viewpoint on killing Oakes.

b7D

The remarks of De Marigny, as outlined by Mr. Mayo, apparently were made to him while both were in Mexico on some occasion in the past.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Stark
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 23 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

State referred to
Nov 30/48
CWS

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

11/10
To Lab still
2/27

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Sarge ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Alfred De Marigny
Police Department Miami Fla

Court in Confusion

Marigny Counsel Challenges Crown's Fingerprint Evidence

Nassau, Bahamas, Oct. 27 (AP).—The fingerprint evidence with which the crown seeks to convict Alfred de Marigny of the murder of Sir Harry Oakes was challenged as "improper" evidence today, and Nassau's most sensational criminal trial was thrown into confusion pending a ruling by the surprised chief justice, Sir Oscar Bedford Daly.

An American investigator had just built up to the climax of the case against the slain millionaire's son-in-law when Defense Counsel Godfrey Higgs arose to question whether a "lifted" fingerprint could be introduced.

As Higgs made his challenge, Sir Oscar inquired:

"Does the defense mean to infer that the fingerprint may be a forgery?"

Higgs replied firmly: "I do, sir."

Police Capt. James O. Barker of Miami had explained to the jury that he had used adhesive rubber to "raise" from the surface of a bed screen in the death room an im-

pression of De Marigny's right little finger for photographing.

"This is entirely new evidence, your honor," said Higgs with dramatic unexpectedness. "The best evidence is the screen with the print on it," and he pointed to the figured bedscreen which stood near Sir Harry's bed the night of July 7 when the baronet was beaten and left to die on a blazing bed at his estate, Westbourne.

"There should be no objection to that," commented the robed, be-wigged justice, puzzled by the challenge.

"But there is no print on the screen now," Higgs shouted, indignantly.

"I can prove that it is impossible to raise a print. Now we only have Barker's uncorroborated statement that it came from the screen."

"I cannot find a case," he added, "in which a lifted print ever was submitted in evidence."

"This is the first time the

Took up
with Mon.
conf.

62-73197-11

RECORDED

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

We ought to see that
Miami Office & we here
give Malchen & Barker
a "wide berth" in the
future.

OCT 28 1943

WASHINGTON POST
Page _____

21 DEC 1 1943

b6
b7c

secution has testified about something on a piece of rubber. When it was testified in magistrate's court I thought it was something on the screen.

"I would not object to a photograph of a raised print on the screen itself. When I use the word raise I mean a print dusted and made visible, but not lifted from the object."

Taken aback by the sudden assault on the piece of evidence upon which he depends to tie together all of the case against De Marigny, Attorney General Eric Hallinan asserted that "the raised prints are actually the original prints."

He insisted that the question was one for the jury to decide.

The fingerprint is the first ever offered at a murder trial in the Bahamas, and Sir Oscar asked citation of precedents, particularly in American courts.

Finally, indicating that he wants to hear from more authorities, he adjourned court for the day.

There was an air of tension in the crowded courtroom all day, and De Marigny in his cage-like prisoner's dock listened intently.

Barker had told of using scotch tape and adhesive rubber to lift prints from the screen.

Some were recognizable when photographed, he said.

"Did you find on the screen any print similar to that of the accused?" asked Hallinan.

"I did."

Barker told of being summoned to Nassau by the Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas.

He processed various objects in the room for fingerprints, the officer related, and took the prints of Harold G. Christie, house guest who found the body; Maj. Herbert Pemberton of the Nassau police, and Dr. H. A. Quackenbush, first physician summoned.

Barker then told of examining De Marigny, who readily submitted to the test, and finding singed and curled hairs on his arms, hands, face and head.

Because there was considerable fire in the bedroom caused appar-

ently by an attempt of the attacker to hide the crime, Barker said, anyone present at the time would have burned hairs.

He declared that De Marigny offered several different explanations for the burned hair.

The stage was set for Barker's testimony at a stormy session in which the chief justice caused Police Capt. E. W. Melchen, also of Miami, to change the story he told yesterday of knowing nothing about the fingerprint until he heard Barker describe it to Lady Eunice Oakes, the widow, a week after De Marigny's arrest.

Melchen altered his testimony so that it went into the record this way: "On the ninth of July Barker and Pemberton went to the RAF photolab to process a print they said was that of the accused."

Through his questioning, the justice also developed that the weapon with which Sir Harry was struck on the head four times never was found.

He learned that no footprints were found in Westbourne or on the porches, although there was a heavy rainstorm the night of the slaying.

Jury foreman James Sands asked the question, which enabled Melchen to strike back at the defense's apparent move to contend that De Marigny may have touched the screen when he was taken upstairs by the detective for questioning July 9.

"Could the accused, in going up and downstairs, possibly come in contact with that screen?" Sands asked.

"No, sir," replied Melchen.

Barker stood, arms folded, on the witness stand as the verbal battle raged.

"I am surprised," the dignified chief justice commented. "Neither counsel prepared me for this development."

Hallinan said officers could have photographed the print on the screen, but failed to bring along a fingerprint camera because they did not know that the only one in Nassau was out of order.

"You could have telegraphed for it," Sir Oscar told Hallinan.

He turned to Barker, at the left

of the bench.

"Why didn't you photograph it on the original surface?"

"Because I didn't have a camera," Barker replied.

"It is my contention," Higgs declared, "that this needless destruction has not been satisfactorily explained, and this print should not be admitted in evidence."

"I shall take this under advisement," the justice ruled.

Barker had told of finding two of De Marigny's prints on the bed-screen, which he processed July 9, the day after Harold G. Christie, a house guest at Oakes' estate, discovered his host's body when he went to call him to breakfast.

One, Barker said, was an impression of the defendant's left little finger, which he found July 9.

He said he locked the raised prints in the safe of his Miami office while he went to Maine for Sir Harry's funeral and to confer with the widow, Lady Eunice Oakes.

Upon his return, he added, he reexamined the prints and found one of the right little finger which was somewhat clearer. It is this one that the Crown seeks to use against De Marigny.

MANVOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

The Oaks Cape
Bermuda Islands
FED. BU. OF INV.

7-32


HARRY OAKES

Puddie is Harry Oakes son
in San Diego only John Westch
Nancy Oakes Maryann is
Oaks Daughter. See Starting
Detective November 1943 Cook
at their Photos carefully and com-
pare the November 1943 pictures
with Puddie Maryann and Nancy
Maryann with their pictures in
February issue inside Detective
1944

NO ACTION FUC DESK

The picture of Maryann in the
Inside issue of Feb 1944 issue of Inside
is a first class picture of only
JOHN MANN'S
John Mann a former partner of
John Stratt
a store keeper
both over 60 and
pictures

55 MAR 21 1944
100-200000
100-200000
A.C. WALKER
CHANDLER
IN CUSTOMER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY 

b6
b7C

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

MAR 17 5 58 PM '44

RECEIVED-ROSEN DIV. 6

FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

both dangerous people Manns left
this locality some years ago for
Greece apparently Manns is a short
name for his real Greek name
I believe Manns has got away
with Freddie DeMarigny and
is impersonating him

And now meets the Harold Chris-
-tie in the case he resembles one
JOHN DUTCH
John Dutch wanted by the F.B.I.
for bank robbery at Franklin
Ohio "John Dutch", Inside Detective
Jan. 1940 Page 51. **JOHN DUTCH**

If Harold Christie is John
Dutch, there is no question but
what he is responsible for the
death of Harry Oakes and
John Manns likely said the whole
plot **FREDDIE DE MAR**

The picture of Freddie DeMar-
igny in Stalling Detective November
1943

~~FREDDIE~~ ~~DE~~ ~~MARIGNY~~

does not compare with the picture
of Freddie De Marigny in the issue
of Inside Detective Feb. 1944

Now then I will take up the
women in the case

~~ESTHER~~ ~~WINNIE~~ ~~RUTH~~ ~~JUDY~~

Esther Winnie Ruth Field Phoenix

Arizona "Escapes" Front page old
issue "page 47 I may be imber-

sonating. ~~NANCY~~ ~~OAKES~~ ~~DEMARIGNY~~

in this case she may be responsible
for the Oakes affair.

~~JANICE~~ ~~BROCKMAN~~

Doc Janice Brockman

Front-Page May 1940 "Page 18"

She also could "pass" under make
up for Nancy Oakes Demarigny

She was formerly at Mary's
with Mr.

Also there is a woman Juanita

Swindle formerly from West
Memphis Ark and Memphis Tenn

She can pass for either the Judd woman
- an or Janice Brockleman

Then again there is a woman
ODESSA DWEBS
Odessa Webb formerly of Prescott
Arizona. She travels in with one
ERNEST SIRA
Ernest Sira proprietor of "Whiskey
Row" Prescott Ariz. I think Sira
is in the Penitentiary at present
in Arizona. The Webb woman
was in this locality a while back
I believe they had a place to stick
up the McFall ranch here in some
manner but they apparently got scared
out. Then there is a **LUCILE WILSON**
of Denver. she is in the Bermudas
at present apparently in government
work a sister of the Wilson brothers
of Alliance Ariz. I may be a sister
of Sira as Sira as Sira may be an
allied for Voly Wilson ^{Lucile's} Brother
or relative

Also there is a wanted man Philip +
Chadwick F.P. 16 20 M 9 R 16 ^{he may fall}
^{into this picture} ^{LIT 115} **ALBERT EARL WALKER**

Also there is Albert Earl Walker
F.P.C. 22 M L T 8

ERIC HALINAN ^{LIT 115} ^{-Inside Feb. 1944-} he can pass
very well for Eric Halinan who
persecuted Freddie De Marigny in
the Harry Dakes case

Of course this for what
it's worth but I have noticed that
these high class crooks work together
and keep ahead of the law in this
manner

6/25 Of course this affair is out
side of the jurisdiction of
the United States at the
same time it has a Saboteur
appearance. I believe it too two
men to cause the death of Harry Dakes

Remember I am after
that John Deere.

Also note that about Earl Walker

22-M-I-T-8

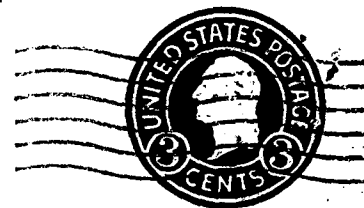
L-I-T†

resembles Eric S. Galtman
prosecutor in the Oakley case

As I understand the Bermudas
are controlled by England and
a possible criminal deal of this
kind may cause discussions
between the British government
and the United States.

This affair may bear look-
ing into.

ALBERT EARL WALKER



U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

BEST COPIES AVAILABLE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 19, 1944

FROM : SAC R. G. Danner, Miami, Florida

SUBJECT: HARRY OAKES MURDER CASE;
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 Colonel George C. Van Dusen, District Postal Censor,
 Miami, Florida - Informant

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/10/80 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

On April 12, 1944, Colonel GEORGE C. VAN DUSEN, District Postal Censor, Miami, Florida, displayed to a liaison representative from this office at the censorship station a letter which had been intercepted at the station addressed to Mrs. NANCY de MARGNY, Calle 15#309, Vedado, Habana, Cuba, from PAUL A. ZAHL, Haskins Laboratories, 305 East 43rd Street, New York 17, New York.

This letter contained information to the effect that a former FBI agent was working on the OAKES murder case in cooperation with PAUL ZAHL, the writer of the letter. Colonel VAN DUSEN stated that he was showing this letter to an FBI representative because he thought there was a possibility that the former FBI agent mentioned in the letter might be using information which he had obtained while he was in the employ of the Bureau. Colonel VAN DUSEN stated that in his opinion the letter should not be photostated, either in whole or in part because the information was not of a national security matter. Colonel VAN DUSEN claims to be a personal friend of the former HARRY OAKES and was apparently trying to ascertain whether the Bureau had actually conducted any investigation in the OAKES case. He was advised that the facilities of the FBI laboratory in Washington, D.C., were available to investigating officers in the case but that was the only extent of the FBI's interest.

On April 14, 1944, the above-mentioned letter was routed through routine channels at the censorship station to the liaison division for the attention of the FBI representative and the cable censorship representative. Cable censorship has placed FRED de MARGNY on their local watch list. Two photostatic copies of the entire letter were obtained at this time.

Paragraph 1, Page 2, of this letter is being quoted as follows:

"Which brings me to the subject of the cablegram the other day. During the last six months I have been in close and extremely confidential contact with the former FBI man associated with the Christie warrant. I have spoken to you about him. He and I have quietly had numerous conferences, taken trips to Washington, interviewed cranks (most of whom I turned over to Schindler), and have generally kept our ears close to the ground, trying to segregate information with a sound basis from that based on idle rumor. The principal motive for this man's

attached
2 ENCL
memorandum
mm
FR

COPIES DESTROYED
 40 NOV 6 1964

62-73197-14
 APR 24 1944
 48

54 MAY 8

Letter to the Director, FBI
April 19, 1944

Re: HARRY OAKES MURDER CASE;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

interest in the case is not at all financial, but rather arises from his former dealings and his disdain for the Nassau crowd, including the Christie element. He would like, for personal not professional reasons, to know who killed Sir Harry. My motive, of course, is academic, and as it concerns you personally. What I'm trying to say, and the reason for my cable, is that we think we know who the perpetrator is. Naturally, I won't put the man's name down on paper; and furthermore he is not known to you personally. Suffice it to say that the suspect is a native, now on one of the outer islands, and in committing the crime was in someone's hire, whose identity we also know. I say all this with the realization that I'm climbing out on a limb, for I know as well as you of the multitudinous rumors, distractions and distortions which surround the subject; and furthermore, our information is one step removed from its source. But, in view of all the circumstances and the considerable experience I have now had at spotting phoney information, I believe it to be authentic, and confirmable."

Both photostatic copies of the entire letter are being enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau.

R. G. DANNER, SAC

GEH:HMR
19-0
Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY

b6
b7c

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-73197-14

BEST COPIES AVAILABLE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FLP:LA 62-73197

TO : MR. ROSEN *R*

DATE: 5/4/44

FROM : F. L. PRICE *SLB*

SUBJECT: HARRY OAKES MURDER CASE;
 INFORMATION CONCERNING:
 Colonel George C. Van Dusen, District Postal Censor,
 Miami, Florida - Informant

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

3 *[Signature]*

Colonel George C. Van Dusen, District Postal Censor, Miami, has turned over photostats to this Bureau of a letter written by Paul A. Zahl, Haskins Laboratories, New York City, to Nancy Oakes.

This letter indicates that Zahl has "been in close and extremely confidential contact with the former FBI man associated with the Christie warrant.....He and I have quietly had numerous conferences, taken trips to Washington, interviewed cranks (most of whom I turned over to Schindler), and have generally kept our ears close to the ground.....we think we know who the perpetrator is.....the suspect is a native, now on one of the outer islands, and in committing the crime was in someone's hire, whose identity we also know.....In any case, only three persons know of our suspicions..... myself, the FBI chap, and you".

ACTION

None. In view of the national importance of this case, this is being furnished for your information. The file fails to show that the Bureau is actively interested in this case and there appears to be no violation of a Federal law within our jurisdiction.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/12/80 BY *[Redacted]*

*ah*b6
b7C

EX - 57

181

62-73197 16		
F	B	I
14	MAY 6 1944	
<i>[Signature]</i>		

54 MAY 18 1944 *52*

New York, N. Y.
May 31, 1944

JD:EMC

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Sir:

On May 22, 1944, Special Employee John Sims "Shipwreck" Kelly advised [redacted] office that he had had lunch with HAROLD CHRISTY of Nassau on that same date.

Mr. Kelly stated he thought the Bureau would be interested in the fact that Mr. CHRISTY was in New York City at the request of certain influential persons in Nassau to employ an investigator or investigators to re-open the Oakes murder case and determine the identity of the true culprit. Mr. CHRISTY advised Special Employee Kelly that he personally believed DE MARIGNY was the murderer although acquitted on trial in Nassau.

CHRISTY asked Mr. Kelly if it would be possible to employ the FBI on such a project and Kelly stated that he did not think an official Federal Agency would be interested in a crime committed in Nassau. CHRISTY then advised Kelly confidentially that he had had a long conference with former Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney and sought to enlist his services in re-opening the investigation of the Oakes Murder. Mulrooney advised him that he personally would not go to Nassau but that he would send a good man there undercover who would conduct the necessary investigation and that he, Mulrooney, would supervise the investigation.

Christy told Mr. Kelly that the expenses for such an investigation would be raised by contributions of a few influential people in Nassau and it was expected to raise a fund of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds. The interest of these people in clearing up this murder was that they felt that Nassau had an extremely bad name in the eyes of the American public because of the murder and for public relations reasons, the murder should be solved.

Mr. Kelly added that this entire project is of further interest in that DE MARIGNY told Kelly [redacted] that HAROLD CHRISTY was actually the murderer of Sir Harry Oakes. Of further interest in this particular item, the following appeared in the DAILY NEWS of May 27, 1944, in Ed Sullivan's column: "Understand the principals in the Sir Harry Oakes unsolved murder conferred in this city a few days back."

RECORDED & INDEXED Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
E. E. CONROY
SAC

40
50 JUN 26 1944

62-73197-17

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Director, FBI

August 30, 1944

SAC, Miami

JAMES BARKER, CAPTAIN
NPA
MIAMI, FLORIDA POLICE DEPARTMENT

I am attaching hereto a clipping appearing in the Miami Daily News under date of August 28, 1944, concerning the trial of the above-captioned individual on charges of falsifying a fingerprint in the SIR HARRY OAKES murder trial at Nassau.

It is noted that Assistant Director Quinn Tamm of the Bureau is one of the judges hearing the evidence, and it is presumed that the Bureau will be furnished details of the trial by Mr. Tamm.

RGD:JHK
Enclosure-1

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EX-40

62-73197-19
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1944
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September 8, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TRACY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/10/80 BY [redacted]

b6

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The following is submitted in connection with the so-called inquiry into the conduct of Captain James O. Barker of Miami by the Board of Directors of the International Association for Identification, during which time, of course, I served as a Member of the Board.

The charges brought against Captain Barker were made by Maurice B. O'Neil of New Orleans and Leonard Keeler of Chicago, with regard to Barker's investigation of the murder of Sir Harry Oakes for which murder Alfred DeMarigny was tried. The Board hearing was conducted as a closed session, by the Board of Directors, consisting of Miss Marie M. Grott, Robert E. Moore, Albert G. Perrott, Oscar Digert and the writer. During the hearing Captain Barker appeared in his own defense and answered to the charges filed by O'Neil and Keeler. The other Members of the Board from the start of the hearing, I believe, were convinced that Barker was unjustly accused. Barker made a very able presentation of his own case. He freely admitted to the Board of Directors that he had made mistakes in the conducting of the investigation and indicated in a couple of instances he had become excited and possibly he had failed to conduct a good investigation. O'Neil and Keeler, of course, presented testimony that the latent fingerprint identified by Captain Barker as being that of DeMarigny was not lifted from the screen of the bedroom of Sir Harry Oakes as was indicated by Captain Barker. Barker insisted that the latent fingerprint came from the screen. As far as being able to lift a latent fingerprint from the screen in question, there is absolutely no doubt that latent prints could be obtained. As a matter of fact, the prints lifted from the screen were eliminated from consideration in the case as being those of persons who had legitimately handled this particular object. Barker, I believe, gave convincing testimony in his own behalf.

It is interesting to note that Barker did state that he received absolutely no compensation for his part in the investigation of this case, that the investigation was conducted as a representative of the Miami Police Department and that he was sent to Nassau by the Chief of Police of Miami, Florida. A copy of the report of the Board of Directors that the reprimand should be particularly strong. They were quite impressed by his presentation of his own case. Of course, the guiding factor as far as the Board of Directors was concerned was the specific charge of the judge to the jury that there had been no evidence presented to indicate that the fingerprint was fabricated and that the defense had failed to prove that the print was fabricated. The latent fingerprint was a good fingerprint and was identical with the fingerprints of DeMarigny. The question of the location of the fingerprint seemed to be of paramount importance.

My personal reaction to the whole matter was simply this: Barker was not competent to conduct an investigation of the type to which he was assigned. The case was too big for him. He very definitely bungled the whole investigation through faulty techniques and through a lack of proper understanding of the manner in which an investigation of this type should have been conducted. I feel that he probably had a solution to the case within the scope of his investigation and that he failed to appreciate the value of the material which he was obtaining. Barker developed and lifted approximately

62-73197-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 26 1944

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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73 latent fingerprints during the course of his investigation. He failed to properly identify the latent fingerprints as to the location from which they were obtained. He failed to identify the fingerprint of DeMarigny because of the fact that he didn't recognize that a lifted latent fingerprint would be reversed on the lift. This is an elementary problem to a qualified fingerprint expert. Barker failed to photograph any of the latent fingerprints obtained. He was at fault in this particular regard. I feel that he did develop the latent fingerprint in the Oakes' residence, but just through faulty investigative technique, he didn't properly mark his lifted latent. He undoubtedly was at fault because of his failure to conduct a proper investigation. Although, I doubt whether he was qualified or is qualified to conduct an investigation of this type.

Respectfully,

Quinn Tamm

AC
X

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI
Espionage Section

ND-25

Mr. E. A. Tamm R.H. Cunningham, Chief
Mr. D. M. Ladd
Mr. E. P. Coffey

		Room
Mr. J. K. Mumford	J.D. Donohue	1734
	W.M. Felt	1643
Mr. Alden	R.G. Fletcher	1643
Mr. J. F. Buckley	T.J. Graham	1734
Mr. Burton	G.W. Hymers	1641
Mr. Carson	G.R. Levy	1535
Mr. Callan	R.A. Newby	1645
Mr. Fitch	F.S. Penny	1641
Mr. F. A. Fletcher	C.B. Sherman	1641
Mr. Strickland	B.P. Shetter	1537

M _____ J.H. Williams 1537
Room _____ W.W. Wood 1535
Correct Mr. [Signature]
Redate Room 7824
Rewrite Please call me

Record Section
Send File
Send Reference
Place on record and return
Place on record

Harry Oakley

PER CALL- I Tore
This out of "INSIDE
Detective" purchased
Last week. I do not
recall the date

F. S.
SUPERVISOR

9-19

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I could crack the OAKES CASE wide open!

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SURE that her husband, Count Alfred de Marigny, had not slain her father, Nancy Oakes de Marigny retained Raymond C. Schindler to help exonerate him. Schindler says the case still has to be solved.

"Inside Detective"

By RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

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THE MYSTERY of who murdered multimillionaire Sir Harry Oakes can be solved. Scientific crime detection—given a fighting chance—still can tear aside the veil of doubt and confusion which has shrouded the case for more than a year.

That is my firm belief 15 months after the horrible crime at Oakes' vast estate, Westbourne, in Nassau, the Bahamas. The many clues attending the spectacular slaying remain in existence. The odds are high that the killer is alive and in the vicinity of his crime. They are equally high that by now circumstances have forced him to confide his guilty secret to someone who may quickly be broken down if reached.

I have another firm conviction. It is that the case will never be cleared up if the island authorities persist in following the hopeless trail upon which they started July 8, 1943, when Sir Harry's burned and battered corpse was discovered in the master bedroom of his home.

Their initial efforts resulted in the arrest and trial for murder of Count Alfred de Marigny, the victim's son-in-law. He was proved to be not guilty and was set free by a jury.

Since then the investigation of one of the most astounding murders of our time has been at a standstill except for local bickering and an inquiry into why the case was bungled. That may solve one question. It won't tell us who killed Harry Oakes.

I admit that I have personal reasons for wanting to see the murder probe pressed to a successful conclusion. Since I was

"He had money to buy the clothes then," Hurst said. "If he got it from a stickup we can save time by checking back from there."

They pored over the reports for March 2. Suddenly Brown jabbed a finger at one typewritten paragraph in the file. "This is it!"

At 5:30 p.m. on that date a bareheaded boy in shirtsleeves, answering the killer's description, held up the Rosslyn Luggage Shop. He took \$150 from the till, and as he started to leave he shot Bernard Blue, the manager.

He forced Blue's sister to accompany him as a hostage, soon released her, and was last seen walking north alone on Spring Street. Blue's wound was not serious.

"I'll bet he's our killer," Brown said. "And before that he must have pulled another job while wearing a sport coat

in who are handling the luggage storebery. I think we're against a new-er to crime—a be walls is tough but doesn't know much at the file business. He seems trigger crazy.

Lloyd Hurst, veteran, practically every sensational murder case on the Coast in the last 20 years, nodded. "It looks that way to me, too. Unless there's something we don't know, the kid had no call to shoot Blue on that stickup. But he was nervous. He didn't have to shoot Underwood today, either. If we don't get him he may kill again."

Wilson and Slaten checked with the Yellow Cab Company. A notice was posted on all the order boards directing the cabby who carried a fare to the Lido Toggery on March 2 to report to the Hollywood police station.

Meanwhile the California Highway Patrolmen's Association posted a \$1,000

Arizona. With a 24-hour start the could anywhere in the West.

The first real break came Saturday morning. Cab driver Charles Schnair appeared at the Hollywood station asked for Slaten and Wilson.

"I hauled that boy you're about," he said. "I picked him up at minutes before 6 on March 2. He wanted to go to a little hotel on Beverly. Then he asked me if I knew where he could buy a coat and hat, so I took him to the Lido. After that we went to Sixth and Broadway. Near the Arcade we picked up his girl . . ."

"Describe her," Wilson interrupted.

"She was young, maybe 20. About five two or three. I guess she would weigh 120 pounds. Nicely built."

"How was she dressed?"

"She had on a light tan polo coat, white shoes, bobby socks, and a brown dress. She was lugging a brown sport coat for the kid. He told her he got cold and had bought the blue one."

"Where did you take them?"

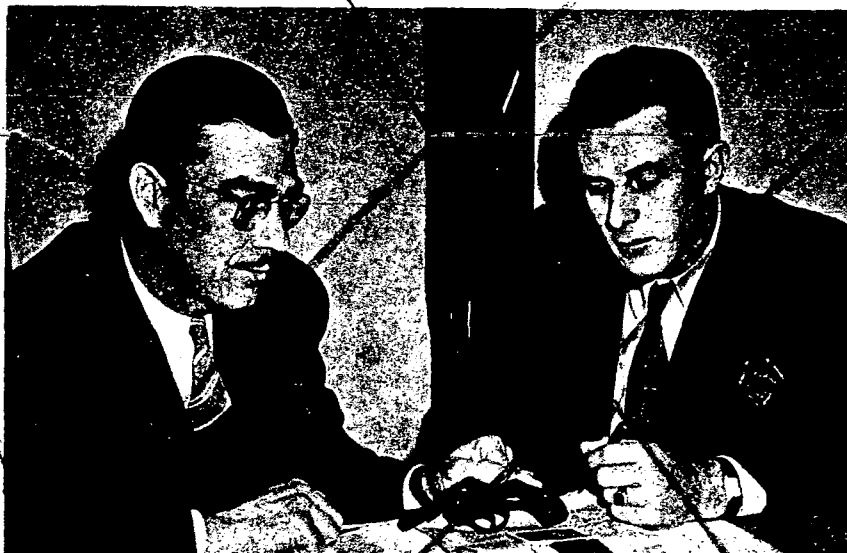
"We started toward the hotel on Beverly. At Vermont and Third they saw the Bimini Baths and decided to go swimming. I had \$7.30 on the meter by now. The kid gave me a \$10 bill and said keep the change. He told me he might want to use the cab again sometime, so I gave him my number and my home phone."

"Did he call you again?"

"No. I'd forgotten about him until I saw your notice on the order board."

"Did the couple say anything to each other while they were in the cab? What names did they use?"

"I don't remember the names, but the girl said something about coming from Oregon and wanting to go back there. She also asked me how far it was to San Francisco."



"THAT bus ticket must have been used, all right," Detective Lynn Slaten (left) told his partner Detective Earl D. Wilson. "And our cry baby killer doubtless went with the girl. My hunch is that they wouldn't stay in Santa Barbara very long." A check there proved him right. The officers are shown examining the murderer's gun.

and hat which might be remembered. That's why he had on no coat or hat in the luggage shop stickup. When he did buy new ones, he made sure to get a color combination different from what he had worn before."

They went on through the file, and under the date of February 28 discovered a restaurant holdup by a youth of 18 or 19 who wore a brown sport coat and a green hat.

There were now three jobs to charge against the cry baby bandit.

"We'll put out a special bulletin," Hurst decided. "Somebody might pick him up from his description."

"They got his prints out of the cab," Slaten said.

"Sure," Captain Brown agreed, "but I don't think that will help. The kid might be a juvenile. His prints wouldn't be on file even if someone had picked him up before. Our best bet right now is to find the cab driver who took him to the Lido Toggery."

"We'll get him," Slaten promised.

"All right, you and Wilson work on that angle. Hurst and I will contact the

reward for the killer's capture. Chief Raymond Cato assigned Inspector Mark Benson to work with the city police on the case.

The hounds of retribution were in full cry. Twenty-five thousand peace officers in southern California were on the alert to trap the cry baby puhk.

Thursday night Slaten and Wilson remained on call in the Hollywood station. Mrs. Himmelbright and Mrs. Eva were taken to central headquarters to go over the mug file on the chance the kid had a record, and the fingerprints from the cab were rushed to the FBI in Washington.

Half a dozen possible suspects were picked up, but by noon Friday they had all been cleared. The kidnap victims were unable to pick out a picture of the teenage thug. A wire arrived from the FBI saying the subject's fingerprints were not on file.

Captain Brown was right. The killer was an amateur. That made the case tougher.

Friday afternoon the manhunt was extended to cover all of California and

THERE was nothing more Schnair could tell them, but he did provide the name and address of the hotel on Beverly.

It was a quiet family-type place. The clerk listened to Wilson's description of the killer and then said, "Sounds like Joe Larson. He and his wife were here for a week."

The clerk's description of the wife tallied with that of the girl who had met the cry baby bandit on the street.

"When did they check out?" Slaten asked.

The clerk consulted his record. "The girl left alone Friday morning. She paid the bill. I think I last saw the young fellow on Thursday."

"How much was the tab?"

"Twenty-one dollars and 85 cents. Say, that's queer. It shouldn't have been so big. . . . Oh, now I see why. She bought a bus ticket Thursday through our travel bureau."

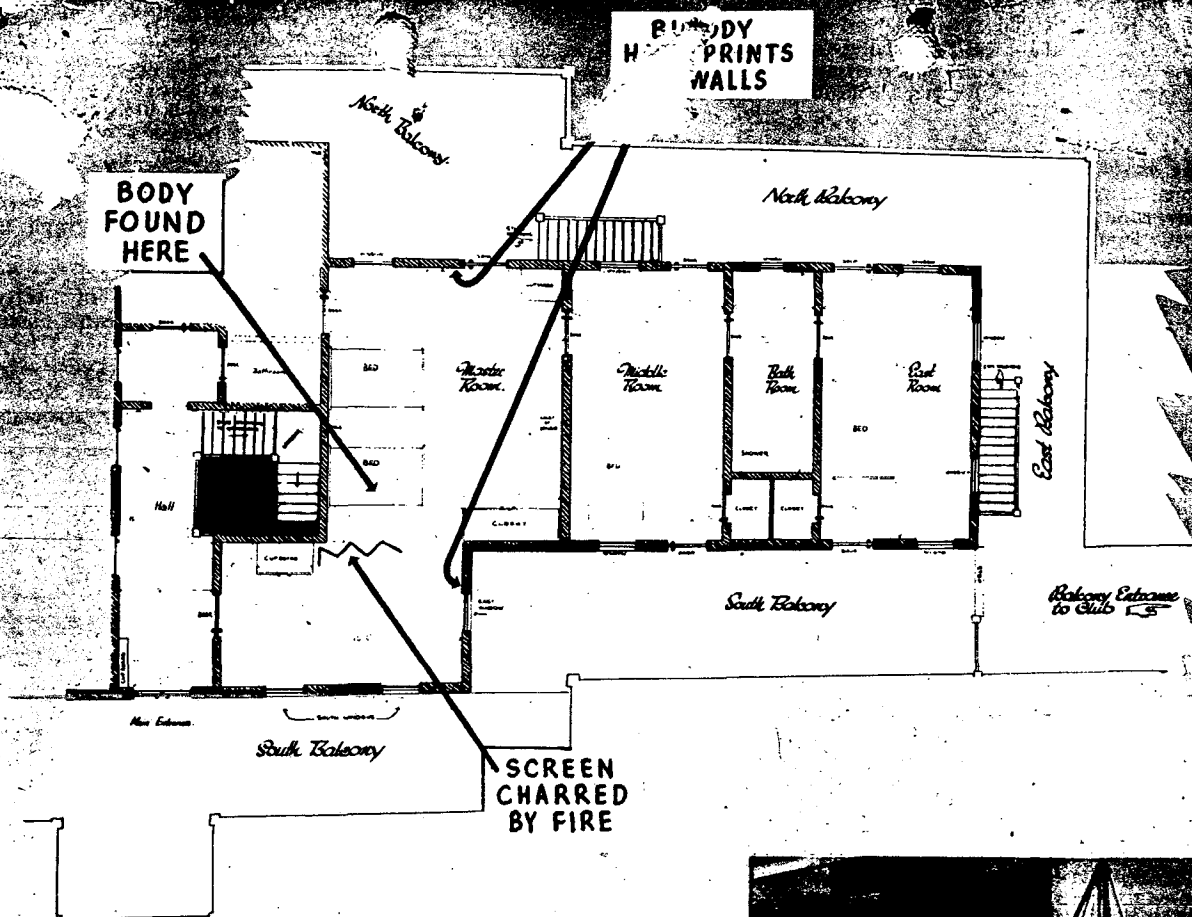
"A ticket! Where to?"

"Santa Barbara, on the Greyhound."

The trail was getting warm.

Wilson and Slaten wired the Santa Barbara police, then raced down to the Greyhound depot. The line could supply no information as to whether the girl had traveled on the bus.

As they left the station Slaten said, "That ticket probably was used, all right. And he doubtless (Continued on page 49)



WHOSE bloody handprints were on the walls of Sir Harry Oakes' bed-chamber? Who left the thumbprint on the screen? Who killed the modern King Midas? Schindler believes he could find out.

celebrated private detective



retained by defense counsel for De Marigny and aided in proving him guiltless, I often have been asked two embarrassing questions.

These are: (1) If modern scientific crime detection is as good as is claimed, why doesn't it solve the murder? (2) You proved De Marigny didn't commit the murder—all right, who did?

I'll reply by saying that if scientific methods are used on the case today, they'll give us the final answer.

The Duke of Windsor, the former King Edward VIII who now is governor-general of the Bahamas, has my recent letter offering to take over the official Oakes investigation without charge. If that is not acceptable, my services and the facilities of the Schindler Bureau of Investigation are at the disposal of the Nassau police department.

My letter of June 26, 1944, to the duke states in part:

"Your Royal Highness:

"Knowing your deep concern for the welfare of the citizens of the Bahamas and for the good repute of your government I take the liberty of addressing you on a matter of grave importance. . . . It is my considered opinion that the murderer of Sir Harry (Oakes) can be found, identified, convicted and brought to justice. . . . During the incarceration and trial of De Marigny no adequate investigation was possible. . . . Statements which failed to point toward the defendant were



UNSUNGED feathers on Oakes' scorched bed (above) showed they were sprinkled over the corpse after the flames died down. Was this significant of some native rite or strange voodoo practice? Burns on the bedside screen (below) and elsewhere seemed to Schindler to follow a peculiar pattern and to have been made by some instrument like a blowtorch.



ignored. It goes without saying that I, and my associate, Leonarde Keeler, would welcome an opportunity to work on the case. We would willingly offer our services without compensation."

As I stated, ready to assist in a new investigation of the case is Dr. Keeler of Chicago, famous criminologist and developer of the polygraph or lie detector.

Also prepared to lend his valuable judgment and experience is Homer S. Cummings, former attorney general of the United States and now in private practice in Washington, D. C. It was Mr. Cummings who aided attorneys for the defense and later made this statement:

"From what I can see from the record, the police there (in Nassau) fell into a mistake common to inexperienced officers everywhere. They found their logical suspect first and then proceeded to search for facts to fit him. From this first step it was easy to fall into a state of mind where the investigator makes himself blind to every bit of evidence except that which he can apply to the preconceived theory he has created in his own mind."

NATURALLY, I would like best personally to solve the case. Official permission to get started could not come too soon.

But there are many courses open to the island government besides its present one of letting the murder investigation gradually deteriorate while clues gather dust and witnesses' memories grow hazy.

Scotland Yard, famed for the astuteness of its inspectors, can be called in today to lend a hand. Our own FBI in Washington, which has solved countless cases just as baffling, is ready to step in, I am sure, if an invitation is extended.

A private detective agency can be put on the case if it is given official status and police powers. But no privately-operated bureau can work on the Oakes murder without such sanction for the simple reason that no one can get on the islands without declaring his presence and stating his business.

Should a private investigator from the United States go to Nassau, stating, for instance, that he was interested in fishing and then begin angling for a slayer, he could quickly be rendered helpless. Witnesses could be forbidden to talk to him; he could be denied access to the physical clues now in official vaults.

So his arrival and the purpose of his visit must be known to the proper authorities, at least, and while I am dealing with this angle let me make an additional suggestion. Merely as an acknowledgment to human nature, if nothing more, a special prosecutor should be appointed to spur the Oakes inquiry. A prosecutor who already has stood in a courtroom and declared that one man is guilty can hardly be expected to rise again and say he was wrong, that a different person is the slayer.

So much for the task of getting the inquiry again actively under way. The average student of crime detection probably will ask, "What can be done that hasn't already been tried?"

The answer is—plenty. It will be recalled that Sir Harry's body was badly

burned, in fact mutilated by fire. The bed on which the body lay when discovered, the rug in the room, the famous screen and even the staircase and the staircase leading down to the first floor bore a strange pattern of

Tests which I conducted—based upon what I saw in the murder room—indicated that those burns were made by a blowtorch or some instrument capable of producing a controlled and concentrated flame. The prosecution contended that some inflammable liquid had been sprayed about the body and room, and the match applied.

Some of the ash from the carpet was reportedly examined under the microscope. The decision from this was that the ash contained something with a "petroleum base." Nothing more could be ascertained, it was said. Maybe some of the mysterious liquid came from a mosquito spray gun which was found in Sir Harry's room. Nobody would ever know.

I take exception to this defeatist method of abandoning a prime clue. That burned carpet and bedding, I am informed, is still in possession of Nassau authorities. It should be given the most exhaustive tests by laboratory experts of the FBI, for instance. Certainly it is possible to tell if the liquid which was in the spray gun leaves the same type of ash when burned on the rug.

A quantity of liquid still was in the spray gun when it was found. The amount missing could not have been sufficient to cause the fire of which we saw the scars. What other volatile fluid was used?

This is an important point. If the liquid the killer brought to the scene and perhaps augmented by part of the spray gun's contents proves to be unusual, it may narrow the field of suspects considerably. If only a relatively few persons had access to such fluid, its value as a clue soars.

There was no apparent plan to the series of burns along the rug, the walls and down the staircase of Oakes' Westbourne estate. Were they made by a madman or a person under the influence of drink or narcotics who staggered about with a flaming torch or firebrand?

Science—and may I repeat, if given a chance—might still tell us. The burns are there today. The murder room, I am informed, has not been touched.

I want to know what, if anything, is under those bits of charred surface. Is there any blood beneath the blackened nap of the rug? The microscope, in expert hands, will reveal it if there is. And if blood is there, isn't it possible that the burns were not aimless, but the careful plan of the killer to obliterate the marks?

Why is this information vital to an investigator? Because if a trail of blood leads along the stairs and hallway into the murder room, it means that the slaying took place elsewhere and Sir Harry's body was dragged or carried to his bed later. It would materially change the course of the investigation. Alibis would have to be rechecked. A new line of inquiry would be opened on where Sir Harry went that night and whom he met. It is foolish to hope that private citizens will voluntarily come forward with such

information if it exists. Many will guard such secrets for years only to reveal them readily if questioned. I have a list of persons in Nassau and in other localities whom I should like very much to question about Sir Harry's death. Particularly would I like the answers while each subject is hooked up to Keeler's lie detector. So far the only person concerned in this case who has submitted to the polygraph is De Marigny.

THE test on the husband of pretty Nancy Oakes de Marigny came about in a rather startling way. When I first flew to Nassau more than a year ago to investigate the case, I asked Keeler to accompany me. As former associate



LEFT to right: Baroness Marie Trolle, Leonarde Keeler, Schindler and Baron Georg Trolle. At a party given by the Trolles, lie detector tests were made under the supervision of Dr. Keeler.

professor of the Northwestern University crime detection laboratory and now head of his own research firm, Keeler, I knew, could be of immense help.

He quickly accepted my offer and took along a portable lie detector together with other paraphernalia. But lie detector evidence is not admissible in Nassau courts and thus pre-trial use of the machine was blocked.

However, after De Marigny had been proved not guilty a party was given for the count and his wife by Baron Trolle. Keeler and I were staying at the Trolle home. He was asked to demonstrate the polygraph. For half an hour the guests were amused when it detected them in attempted falsehoods by recording changes in their blood pressure, respiration, pulse and skin electricity.

A guest would, for instance, look at a playing card which Keeler could not see. Suppose it was the ten of hearts. The questioning would begin.

"What it a spade?"

"No."

The various needles recording the guest's reactions would continue their unhurried, normal markings on a moving paper. It would be the same to the question, "Was it a diamond?"

...as it a heart?"

"No."

The lie would set the needles quivering wildly. The guest might be able perfectly to control his features or any away movement of his hands. But he did not master the pounding of his heart, the rise in blood pressure and other inner signs.

Knowing the suit was a heart, it was then another process of elimination—deuce, trey, etc.—to discover the exact card at which the subject had peeked.

The demonstration had proceeded for some time along this safe and entertaining path when De Marigny suddenly suggested that we test him in connection with the Oakes murder. Keeler and I were secretly jubilant. It was what we had hoped to do ever since we got there.

"Yes."

"Did you kill Sir Harry yourself?"

"No."

"Did you put your hand on the screen?"

"No."

The graphs showed that De Marigny was telling the truth. He was jittery and high strung, but his reactions to the important questions were no more marked than those to such queries as, "Do you live in Nassau?"

That is the machine with which we can question a number of persons if the Oakes investigation is thrown open. Keeler assures me that he is eager to return to Nassau under the proper auspices to put it to work. Like so many other recent developments in the war on crime, the lie detector has not been used

to reach his victim's bedside undetected.

It would take a considerable time in the best-equipped laboratories to exhaust the possibilities of an autopsy. This should be performed under the direction of such nationally-known experts as Dr. Harrison S. Martland of Essex County, N. J., or Dr. Vaughn of Ann Arbor, Mich.

It is not yet too late for such measures to retrieve many of these lost clues.

UNDER the body of Sir Harry there was an extremely large spot where a fluid had soaked through the sheet and the mattress. This might have been a body evacuation under the shock of violent death, or it might not have been. I asked about it when I saw the death bed.

No tests had been made to determine

FIGURES IN THE 20th CENTURY'S MOST BAFFLING MURDER PROBE



AT 18 Nancy Oakes eloped with De Marigny against her father's wishes. He and the count had many bitter words.



HOWEVER, Oakes had other enemies. He kept a gun in a drawer beside his bed—but not to safeguard his money. Whom did he fear?



"THE police found their suspect first and then proceeded to search for facts to fit him," said Homer S. Cummings, ex-U. S. attorney-general.



EDWARD, Duke of Windsor, has a letter from Schindler asking for official sanction to reopen an investigation of the mystery.

The trial was over. As far as De Marigny was concerned, the murder was a legally dead issue. Even if the detector indicated he was guilty he could not be placed in jeopardy again by being rearrested and retried.

But we wanted the lie detector record for our own information. Keeler suggested that perhaps De Marigny would rather make the test in private instead of in front of a group of friends.

De Marigny shook his head. He said, "No. Go ahead right here. Ask me anything about the case, but don't ask me about my past."

Keeler agreed to the stipulation. Everyone was tensely quiet as the blood-pressure cuff was adjusted to his upper right arm. The respiratory cable was placed about his chest, the instrument which would check his pulse adjusted to his left wrist.

"Is your name De Marigny?" Keeler asked.

"Yes."

"Do you live in Nassau?"

"Yes."

"Do you know who killed Sir Harry Oakes?"

"No."

"Have you had something to eat today?"

in seeking the Nassau murderer.

Bear in mind that the passage of a year will have no effect on the efficiency of the polygraph. Many physical clues can rust and crumble with time, but a man's conscience remains fairly constant as long as he lives. The ability of the subject to differentiate between truth and falsehood and a fear of being unmasked are all that the lie detector needs to point an accusing needle.

Medical science, too, has not been given the opportunity to bring its full powers to bear on the mystery. When I was called to the scene, the body of Sir Harry already had been flown back to the United States for burial. Local physicians, working with what equipment was available on the island, had performed an autopsy.

It showed, they said, that Oakes had died as the result of four wounds on the left side of the head.

Now more information than that can be expected from a thorough autopsy performed by American or British experts under the most advantageous conditions. It is hardly possible that all known tests were made to determine whether Sir Harry that night had been given any drugs which would plunge him into a deep sleep and permit the murderer

what it was, I was informed. I was not given permission to take a piece of the mattress and send it to a laboratory to clear up the point. But the obvious explanation for the presence of the spot still fails to satisfy me today.

The mattress is in the custody of the Nassau police department. It is dry, of course, but the fibers which were affected by that fluid are there. They should be tested to see what they can tell. Island authorities certainly should remove the handcuffs from scientific crime detection.

Intent upon convicting De Marigny, police passed by the implications of certain ritualistic aspects in the burning of the body. Photographs show that a concentrated flame was played upon Sir Harry's eyes and his lower abdomen.

Why? It was not done to kill him because most of the burns occurred after death, leaving what are known as "dry blisters." It could hardly have been done with a purpose of destroying the body so that the crime would never be discovered or the corpse identified. Such a motive is ridiculous when the victim is a man of Sir Harry's prominence.

What other reasons are there for such burning? Remember this torch activity took valuable time during any moment of

which the murderer might have been discovered and apprehended. Why was he willing to risk capture to carry out a plan which could not destroy the body or evidence of the crime?

There are two explanations: (1) Jealousy over a woman was the motive and the slayer was consumed by an intense hatred and desire to mutilate the body of his rival; (2) application of the torch was part of some native rite or voodoo practice.

It is even possible that both of these explanations will figure in the final solution.

In this connection I do not expect the scientific laboratory to be of much assistance. Here is where the investigator can fall back upon time-honored detective work. Let operatives move through the native villages and remote islands of the Bahamas with hard cash to loosen the tongues of native informers. The murderer now has had time to make a slip. If he has fled to the back reaches of the islands, someone may share his guilty knowledge and be willing to part with it for a consideration.

Here is where the classic detective technique known as "roping" is of inestimable aid. I have used it successfully in countless cases, solving, among others, the murder of young Marie Smith of Asbury Park, N. J.

It is the ruse simply of having an operative whose identity as a detective is unknown become so friendly with a suspect that eventually the latter confides the grim secret which is gnawing at his mind. He seeks the relief of telling someone about it—or he makes significant admissions—and traps himself. It can be employed in the Oakes case as it has been used in others.

The theory that a native or a man thoroughly familiar with aboriginal rites invaded Sir Harry's room is bolstered considerably by a study of the body. Oakes was slain by four blows of an unknown weapon which caught him above the ear on the left side of the head. His body and part of the bed were scorched by fire.

Feathers from one of the pillows were scattered over the corpse *after the flames had died down!* This point was easily determined because most of the feathers were not even singed. Therefore they were not meant as fuel for the fire. They were more likely a part of some mysterious pagan ceremony.

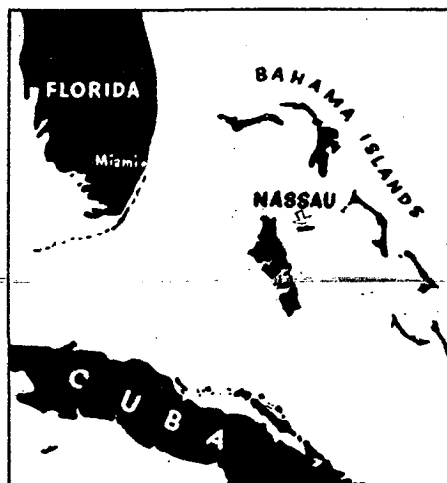
In the islands of the Bahamas voodooism once flourished. So far as I can determine, this angle in the case never has been followed up. I'd like to investigate—or have my men do so.

Fingerprints, of course, constitute one of modern science's most potent weapons against crime. Unfortunately they cannot help us now in unlocking this mystery. Treated fingerprints can be preserved by experts for 20 years, but the untreated fingerprints in the room of Sir Harry Oakes are long gone.

Composed of 99 per cent water and one per cent body oils, fingerprints in the semi-tropical climate of Nassau last but a brief time. I seriously doubt if anything vital could be learned by examining under the microscope scrapings from the stubby hand-prints discovered on the walls at the east window and the north balcony

door—prints which looked as if bloody hands had been pressed there. My hunch, however, would not prevent my giving it a try. Those prints can be accurately measured. Even a hasty examination which I was able to make proved them far too small for De Marigny. Whose are they? What can a pathologist deduce of the person who made them?

It is not my purpose here to refute unfair attacks which still are being made in some quarters on a just verdict brought in by a jury of a defendant's peers. Those jurors listened carefully to all of the evidence through long days, heard all of the contradictions and their purported



explanations, and the powerful charge of the judge.

They weighed that testimony with a man's life at stake and they threw the case against Alfred de Marigny out, as I was confident they would. It simply didn't stack up.

Yet obviously uninformed "experts" persist in retrying the case in print. With scant respect for facts they state that De Marigny reported the shirt he wore on the murder night had "disappeared"—an ominous admission, if true.

He did not say the shirt had disappeared. He turned over to officers all of his 24 cream and white shirts, both those that were clean and those in the laundry basket, and said the shirt he wore was among them. He admitted that they all were of such similar style and weave that he couldn't put his hand on one and say, "This is it." But he contended it was in the pile. The jury chose to believe him instead of those who said he must be lying because no shirt there bore the burns and bloodstains officers had hoped to find.

SUCH repeated inaccuracies as these serve only further to confuse a complex case and delay the final solution. There are too many things remaining to be done to abandon the case in this quicksand of shifting contradictions.

What was the murder weapon and where is it now? Here is a question on which some real energy can be expended. Again the chance for scientific crime detection to prove itself lies in the future. It certainly was not employed on this important angle in the past. The trial

was held without any witness even producing such a weapon or even stating what he thought it might have been.

When you consider that American police officers hardly ever present a case against a man without at least being able to state what sort of instrument was in a murder, this omission is amazing.

There were four triangular wounds on a fairly regular pattern on Sir Harry's head. Unofficially it was suggested that they might have been made by the pointed end of a wooden picket. There were a number of such pickets, two and one-half feet long and measuring two by two inches, in the Oakes garage.

On the morning the murder was discovered, one picket was found leaning against the wheel of Sir Harry's car. No one could recall placing it there or seeing anyone else do so. There was no blood on this pointed stick.

It was further theorized that the killer had picked up two of these pickets, had discarded the one and used the other to stab Sir Harry in the head.

I can hardly visualize a clumsier method of attempting murder than to stab a man in the skull with a pointed stick. It would be like trying to bayonet him with a baseball bat. Almost surely the only thing a would-be killer would succeed in doing would be to awaken a powerful victim who would put up a tremendous fight.

No such fight took place in the Oakes bedroom. The furniture was not even overturned, let alone smashed. Sir Harry either failed to move after the first blow was struck or he was not slain in that room.

A new autopsy on the body, particularly in reference to the head wounds, might go far in helping us decide what the death instrument really was. Armed with minute charts and X-rays of those wounds, the trained investigator might be able to determine the direction from which the blow was struck, whether the killer was right-handed or left-handed and how powerful a person dealt the lethal blows.

When I examined the room in which the body was found, I discovered several splotches of blood on a telephone book which stood on a small table not far from the bed. I asked who had left those bloodstains there.

The indifferent reply was that they probably had been left by one of the first visitors to the death scene who had touched the body or the bed and then had telephoned for more help. That was a perfectly logical deduction. Who was this person? Nobody knew. Nobody recalled having left the stains himself.

So far as I know that telephone book with its mysterious crimson marks still stands on the table in Sir Harry's bedroom. Maybe it isn't important. But maybe it is and who can afford to disregard it when the major question remains unanswered? Is it Sir Harry's blood? It would be a simple matter to type the blood of the persons who entered that room and later used the telephone. Barring unforeseen action of the weather, it probably still is chemically feasible to type the blood on the book's pages.

If it matches neither Sir Harry's type

at of persons first on the scene, then at least know the blood of ver, who might have been red commission of his crime. If we learn this it would be the first knowledge of him that has been to light.

of the primary questions investigators ask friends and relatives of a murder victim is, "Who were his enemies?" They want to know the name of any person with whom the dead person had quarreled as far back as anyone can remember.

That is accepted detective practice and it is sound. It was solving murder cases before microscopes were thought of. It is still doing so. But like anything else, it must be carried out faithfully and efficiently to be of real value, in fact to prevent grave miscarriages of justice.

In the Oakes case, when the question arose, "With whom did Sir Harry quarrel?" the answer came back, "De Marigny." That was true. The two men had had many bitter words over the count's unsanctioned marriage to Nancy as soon as she reached the age of 18.

Was the question asked, "Did Sir Harry ever quarrel with anyone else?" Not so far as I can learn. De Marigny—that was enough at the time. It turned out to be not enough at the trial.

Here again, in pursuing this line of inquiry to its proper conclusion, we must revert to the age-old methods of plodding interrogation, endless research into the life of a fabulous globetrotter. But the field is as rich in its way as Sir Harry Oakes' Lake Shore gold mine. Oakes

had many enemies. No man can amass a fortune of \$200,000,000 without gathering a formidable array of opponents.

Determined inquiry into Sir Harry's past can turn up these persons. Where were they on the night of July 7-8, 1943? I would like to watch the needles of Keeler's lie detector when they answer the questions, "Do you know who killed Sir Harry Oakes?" and "Did you kill Sir Harry yourself?"

It was common knowledge that men from the Klondike to the Congo had felt the weight of Sir Harry's fist. Many others had tasted the equally crushing weight of his influence.

Once when a headwaiter had declined to seat Sir Harry at the table he wanted, he bought the hotel and fired the haughty flunkey and his whole staff.

The proprietor of a northern hardware store, where Oakes in his younger days once appealed for a loan of mining equipment, ordered the tattered transient out of his establishment. Years later Oakes returned to the town a millionaire and opened a rival hardware store where he sold merchandise at cut-rate until his enemy was forced into bankruptcy.

Ditch diggers and executives around the world crashed headlong into this fantastic figure with his violent temper and the cash to back it up. Their stories should be of prime interest in any comprehensive investigation.

Oakes, himself a top-flight grudge holder, apparently realized only too well that some enemy might emerge from his flaming past with murder in his heart.

On the night when he lay down for his last sleep, he slipped a revolver into the drawer of the night-table beside his bed. We know that Oakes had the gun in his hand that very night because it was placed on top of the bills which he had taken from his pocket.

We can deduce that Oakes did not have the gun there to protect the money, which was chicken feed to a man with his resources. There was no sizeable amount of money and there were no unusual valuables in the house. Therefore it is safe to assume that Oakes had the gun to protect his person from attack.

It is a dark tribute to the consummate skill of the murderer that the gun was not used by Sir Harry that night. Remember that the victim was 69 years old and that elderly persons invariably are very light sleepers. Moreover, Oakes' entire life training emphasized alertness to danger—quick awakening, instant reflexes. Why didn't he awaken as danger neared? The body should be given exhaustive tests.

But even if we could prove that Oakes had been drugged, that would not solve the case. Various persons at different times must have asked Sir Harry why he kept the revolver at his side. What was his reply? Did he ever hint at the peril for which he was trying to prepare? How long had he had the gun? When was it last fired? If an approximate time when he began carrying it could be hit upon, a review of his life from that time might show certain persons with whom he came in contact. They certainly are eligible for questioning.

In this connection there is a truly startling bit of "detective" work. So far as I can learn, that gun has never even been turned over to Nassau police. It was handed to the caretaker of the estate for safekeeping. The file number has not been checked to see if Sir Harry was the owner of record.

How about his letters and official papers? There is nothing flashy about the detective work concerned in poring over hundreds, perhaps thousands of documents. It is a time-consuming, laborious process but it has brought results in many cases.

Since the original investigation which caused the arrest of De Marigny took the amazingly short time of 48 hours, I am confident that this angle received scant attention.

Far from being exhausted, the clues to the murder of Sir Harry Oakes have barely been examined. This point, only a little more than a year after the slaying, is not the time to bog down in theoretically retrying Alfred de Marigny.

Fresh trails beckon in several directions. There is a wealth of work to be done. The most competent analysts are eager to offer their services in the clearing up of the Twentieth Century's most mystifying crime.

Scientific crime detection stands ready to prove itself in the Oakes case. Backed by painstaking detective work, I am sure the microscopes and retorts of the laboratory are capable of solving Sir Harry's murder if the green light is given. It is inconceivable to me that competent authorities can let the Oakes case rest. The challenge must be met.

LOOK AT DETECTIVE SCHINDLER'S RECORD

RAYMOND C. SCHINDLER, native of Alliance, O., was 24 when he arrived in San Francisco just after the 1906 earthquake. His 38-year career as a private detective began when he was hired to find out how much damage was caused by fire, how much by the tremors.

Attorney Hiram Johnson, later a senator, liked his work and engaged him to do research in a blackmail case. A year later Schindler was employed by William J. Burns in a probe of civic graft. When Burns formed his national agency in 1909, Schindler established the New York office.

He was a shrewd, imaginative pioneer in new investigative methods. Hired by a wealthy Asbury Park, N. J., client, he cracked the murder of 10-year-old Marie Smith, freeing an innocent man and sending the real slayer, florist Frank Heideman, to the chair.

Schindler smashed a graft ring in Atlantic City in 1911 by employing a hidden dictaphone for the first time in private detection. In 1912 he formed his own agency, calling it the Schindler



RAY SCHINDLER
HARRIS PONTREAU PHOTO

Bureau of Investigation. In it he was joined by his brother Walter S. Schindler and their father John C. Schindler, who at 88 still is active in some of the firm's investigations.

Heading his own agency, Schindler solved the Arthur Warren Waite case, a New York classic. Waite was convicted of poisoning his parents-in-law for their fortune, and went to the electric chair in Sing Sing.

Now Schindler has offices in several cities and spends much time traveling on probes, chiefly for important commercial concerns—jobs which earn little publicity but high fees. He maintains a large staff of operatives.

Retained in the Oakes mystery, Schindler was on familiar ground. It is generally conceded that he played a large part in securing the acquittal of De Marigny. The New York operative never doubted the innocence of this suspect.

We hope Schindler will be permitted to re-open the Oakes investigation. When given a free hand in a knotty problem of this type, he has never been licked.—FRED DICKENSEN.

MASS MURDER BY FIRE! IT WAS A CRIME THAT CRIED OUT FOR VENGEANCE! WHO WAS GUILTY?

A PILLAR of flame shot into the sky above the pines in the southwestern Virginian hills late that crisp night in September. Aroused by the village hall bell, residents of Hurley rushed to bedroom windows and stared in fear at the holocaust on the outskirts of the community. Men dressed hastily and dashed for the firehouse.

Soon Hurley's hand-operated pumper was manned and rolling toward the blaze behind galloping horses.

The volunteer fire laddies saw they could not save the white frame house near the lumber mill, the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Justis, her daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. George A. Meadows, and their three children. Nevertheless they tried.

Lowering the intake hose into the well, the men worked the handles of the pumper until a stream of water played into the flames. Clouds of steam arose and finally the fire began to wane. But the house was gone; only blackened timbers stood amid the embers.

Three hours afterward the firemen were still poking with hooks into the wreckage. Watching them were gaunt Sheriff Norton Brewster of Buchanan County and his assistant, Chief Deputy Phineas Tallman, who had arrived from Grundy. Their faces were grim. For since the firemen reached the scene, there had been no sign whatever of the occupants of the place.

"Maybe they ran into the village for help," Tallman suggested.

"No," said the sheriff. "We'd have seen them. I'm afraid Aunt Betsy and the others were trapped in their sleep."

Brewster's eyes watered—and not from smoke alone—as he used the familiar name by which Buchanan County knew Mrs. Justis. The white-haired little woman, a widow, always was ready to share with others less fortunate than herself the tidy fortune left by her husband. She had built the house so that Meadows and his family could live in comfort.

But where were they? The officers soon knew the answer. When the timbers were cooled enough to handle, the firemen lifted them to probe into the ashes beneath.

One by one they found the charred corpses.

First, the hideously blackened bodies of the little boy and his two sisters were seen, their stiffened arms upraised as if to ward off blows. Next came the remains of the two women—Aunt Betsy and her daughter.

Clearing away the debris from outside what had been the front door, the investigators found the sixth corpse—that of Meadows, the son-in-law, husband and father. This was the only body still

partly clothed; it had been spared by the flames more than the others. The face was smudged, but unburned, and it was streaked with blood.

"That's strange," observed Brewster, stooping to examine the head. "I wonder how that could have happened in the fire?"

"Maybe he was hit by a falling timber," suggested Tallman.

"No," said the sheriff, pointing to two small round wounds beneath the matted hair. "Meadows was shot!"

Had the man turned a gun upon himself, or was he murdered? Had the other five victims been shot? If so, could Meadows have gone mad, slain his family and then committed suicide? Who set the fire? And why was the man's body lying outside the house?

"This looks to me like mass murder!" Brewster declared. "But the coroner will have to decide."

Within an hour Dr. Charles Richardson arrived from the county seat, accompanied by his assistant, Dr. Joseph White. They found the bodies lying in a row on the lawn.

By lantern light the doctors knelt to examine the remains. Neither spoke as they gingerly inspected each of the six corpses from head to foot. At last Dr. Richardson rose and, after a brief discussion with his colleague, announced his findings.

"Without a doubt," he pronounced, "these victims were dead or dying before the flames reached them. All the skulls are fractured, some several times, with the exception of that of the man. In his case, apparently one of the two bullets pierced the brain."

"Have you any idea of what kind of weapon was used to slay the women and children?" Brewster asked.

Richardson nodded. "Probably a sharp-bladed axe or hatchet."

The coroner said careful autopsies would be performed to confirm his statements.

While the bodies were loaded into a wagon for removal to the county morgue, Sheriff Brewster and Chief Deputy Tallman resumed their search for possible clues in the mass murder.

IN the debris and ashes they found neither weapons nor anything to indicate how the fire had been set. None of the usual remnants of a firebug's work, such as oil-soaked rags or cotton trailers, broken kerosene bottles or empty fuel containers, were left behind.

"Some sort of inflammable liquid must have been used," declared Brewster, "because the fire blazed so quickly. For that reason, together with the absence of a gun, I'm sure Meadows didn't do the job. He could have disposed of the hatchet



SIX persons lay dead after the murderer applied the torch to Aunt Betsy's dwelling. (Photo posed by a professional model.)

or axe—although it isn't likely—but how could he have gotten rid of the gun after he shot himself?"

The postures of the women and children indicated they had been struggling when attacked. Meadows, the investigators concluded, had been fleeing from the house when he was shot, for his body was found face down with the head pointing away from the building.

What was the motive for the massacre? Who would wipe out an entire family, including three defenseless children?

"Maybe we ought not to overlook the possibility of robbery," Tallman put in. "Don't forget that Aunt Betsy was pretty well fixed. People said she always used to carry \$500 or \$600."

Brewster's eyes narrowed. "Loot that valuable would look mighty big to some mountain people around here, and there are some who'd be willing to do almost anything to get it." The sheriff rubbed his chin thoughtfully. "Seems to me Aunt Betsy usually wore some jewelry."

"That's right," agreed the deputy. "I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REF. NO.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS

NASSAU, BAHAMAS

21st. February 1945.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in connection with the murder of Sir. Harry Oakes, which occurred in this Colony on the night of the 7th.-8th. July 1943 and for which Alfred Fouqueraux de Marigny was subsequently tried and acquitted, certain additional information has now been received which renders it desirable to question a man, a coloured native of this Colony, now in the U.S.A.

This man is not suspected of the murder but it is believed he is in possession of information which, had it been known at the time, might have materially affected the issue.

I shall accordingly be glad if you can assist us by having this man interrogated by your Department.

The full story and details of the case are obviously too lengthy for inclusion in this letter but, if you can assist, I will, on receipt of your instructions, send a Commissioned Officer of this Force, complete with all documents, records etc. of the case, to the United States to meet and confer with your representative.

Thanking you in anticipation of your assistance and assuring you of our co-operation at all times,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
your obedient servant,

F. G. Lancaster,
Lieut. Col.
Commissioner of Police.

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 11-8-99

Per G-1 Guide

Appeal # 99-1562

EX-62

62-73197-22

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Appeal # 94-1562
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March 3, 1945

AIR MAIL

Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Lancaster
Commissioner of Police
Nassau, Bahamas

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/12/90
6/12/90

My dear Commissioner:

With reference to your letter of February 21, 1945,
concerning the possible additional evidence in the case involving
the murder of Sir Harry Oakes, it is regretted that we will not be
able to interrogate an individual who it is understood is a native
of the Bahamas but who is presently in the United States. (X) 4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

It is suggested that in view of the limitation which is
placed upon our investigative activity limiting our jurisdiction
to certain specified types of offenses against the United States,
you may wish to call upon the Chief of Police of the city wherein
the individual is presently residing, for his assistance in con-
ducting the interview. In this regard, you may wish to furnish the
Chief of Police with such background information as you may have
available in order that he may fully cover the interview which you
desire made in this matter. (X) 4

MAILED

MAR 3 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Marcel Gaboury, K.C.
ADVOCATE

TELEPHONE: HARBOUR 1086
ALDRED BUILDING
507, PLACE D'ARMES
ROOM 705

1-4/1
1-13/1

Montreal 1, 19th September/1947.

John Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Alfred de Marigny

I wish to thank you for yours
of 16th inst. informing me that my letter of 8th idem
had been forwarded to the State Department for appropriate
action.

Believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

M. Gaboury

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62-73197-23
36 SEP 20 1947

63 SEP 30 1947

Thank you
no action
off

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo b6
Mr. Belmont b7C
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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SEP 14 1950

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DIRECTOR

EDWARD MAJAVA

INFORMATION CONCERNING, OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADVISED ABOVE CAPTIONED SUBJECT BORN OCTOBER TEN NINETEEN EIGHTEEN,
COPPER CITY, MICHIGAN, FIVE FEET FIVE INCHES, ONE THREE FIVE POUNDS,

BLUE EYES, BLOND HAIR, FINISH DESCENT. OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR-

WARDING FINGERPRINTS TO IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. ARRESTED ON DRUNK

CHARGE SEPT. FIFTEEN, FIFTY AND BEING HELD FOR INVESTIGATION, OAKLAND

CITY JAIL. AT TIME OF ARREST SUBJECT HAD MADE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF THE MURDERER OF SIR HARRY OAKES.

THIS REFERS TO CASE CASE IN THE BAHAMAS WHICH OCCURED ABOUT NINETEEN
FORTY-THREE. LOCAL PRESS HAS PUBLISHED STORY REGARDING INCIDENT MAKING

STATEMENT THAT FBI PLANS TO INTERVIEW MAJAVA CONCERNING SIR HARRY OAKES

MURDER. LOCAL PRESS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN ANSWERED TO EFFECT THIS OFFICE

TAKING NO ACTION IN ABOVE MATTER. ABOVE FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION ONLY.

KIMBALL

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58 OCT 24 1950

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Bismuth CC. Mathias
Jim (Sweeney) M. R.

62-73197

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 19 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM SFRAN S8 9-19-50 12-19 PM PDST

DIRECTOR URGENT

EDWARD MAJAVA, INFO CONCERNING. REMYTEL SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN LAST. FOR
INFO OF BUREAU, ADVICE HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT AUGUST ROBINSON, ASSISTANT
SUPERINTENDENT, BAHAMAS POLICE, NASSAU, BWI, PROCEEDING OAKLAND,
CALIFORNIA BY AIR VIA MIAMI FOR PURPOSE OF INTERVIEWING MAJAVA IN
CONNECTION WITH MURDER OF SIR HARRY OAKES. MY SOURCE, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THIS SOURCE STATES MAJAVA CLAIMS THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO ACTION, OF COURSE, BEING
TAKEN BY SF OFFICE CONCERNING THIS MATTER AND THESE DATA ARE BEING
FURNISHED BUREAU FOR ITS INFO.

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62-73197-25
OCT 5 1950

ACK AND

HOLD PLS

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58 OCT 24 1950



62-73197

cc Mr. Rosen

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b7C



DASH BROTHERS, Inc.

insurance . . . in all its branches

401 BROADWAY; NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 17, 1950

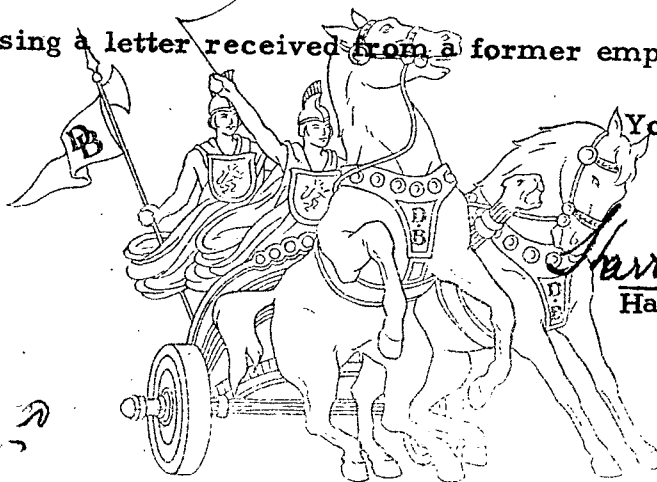
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: Edward Majava

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a letter received from a former employee.

Yours very truly,



HRD:IGS
Encl.

Harry R. Dash
Harry R. Dash

RECORDED - 57

162-73197-26
OCT 26 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/14/92

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"Better be safe than sorry"

General Delivery
Palmdale, California
Oct. 12, 1950.

Sea Coast Stevedoring

401 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Dear Major Dack:

In my letter to you, I did not go into any details as to the reason for quitting my job as I assumed that you had read the newspapers which stated that I recieved several threats from persons unknown to me as I possessed intimate knowledge of Sir Harry Oak's murderer.

Miss Renner was killed as she had knowledge of the murderer.

It was for this reason that I became irritable and nervous. Being in the 'spot' I was, I felt it best at that time not to reveal the reason for my leaving.

62-73197

ENCLOSURE

Yours truly

Edward Mayawa

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80 BY [redacted]

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62

-73197-26

October 20, 1950

Mr. Harry R. ~~K~~Dash
Dash Brokers, Inc.
401 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dash:

Your letter of October 17, 1950, together with enclosure, has been received and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DDC:mmf

mmf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/80



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NOTE: Correspondent enclosed a letter received from Edward Majava indicating that he has received threats because of his intimate knowledge of the murder of Sir Harry Oaks. Majava spelled Sir Harry's surname as Oaks. A clipping from the Washington Star on 9-22-50 indicates that Majava was quizzed on September 22 by the Nassau Police and by the Oakland Police in this connection. It is considered that no action will be taken by the Bureau.

DDC:ms

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Legg
- W. C. Sullivan
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

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Date: 5/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, [REDACTED]

SIR HARRY OAKES
MURDER INVESTIGATION
POLICE CO-OPERATION

On 5/26/59 Mr. FRED N. MALOOF telephonically contacted WFO and advised that he desired to be contacted by an Agent of the FBI as soon as possible. He stated that he had information concerning the murder of Sir HARRY OAKES which occurred in Bermuda in the early 1940's. MALOOF stated he did not desire to contact any other law enforcement agencies as he felt the FBI was the only one he could trust.

Attempts to arrange an interview with MALOOF on 5/26/59 were unsuccessful since MALOOF claimed he was too busy and had too many other appointments. He stated that the earliest possible time he could be interviewed would be 8:00 p.m. on 5/27/59. He indicated that he would come to the WFO for this interview.

During the telephone conversation, MALOOF stated that he currently resides in the former mansion of SUMNER WELLES in Oxon Hill, Maryland. He advised that he is a very influential man in this city and wanted to point out the fact that he is not a "crackpot".

MALOOF appeared at WFO at 8:10 p.m. on 5/27/59 and furnished the information in the enclosed memo to SAS RUDOLPH D. GERBITZ and GAYLE K. MARZ.

WFO files reflect several references to FRED N. MALOOF [REDACTED]

MALOOF [REDACTED]

3-Bureau (Encls. 5)

1-WFO

GKM:dil

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REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

AIRTEL

Approved: [Signature]

Sent _____

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Per _____

67 JUN 9 1959

Special Agent in Charge

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F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

[REDACTED]

The information in the enclosed memo is being furnished to the Bureau for information and possible dissemination bearing in mind that MALOOF requested that his information be furnished to [REDACTED]

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- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 28, 1959

SIR HARRY OAKES

On May 27, 1959, Mr. Fred N. Maloof, Oxon Hill Manor, Oxon Hill, Maryland, voluntarily appeared at the Washington Field Office and furnished the following information to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. p. 1

Malooof stated he met Sir Harry Oakes in the middle 1930's at which time Malooof owned an art gallery and was selling paintings to rich people. He stated he became a friend of Sir Harry Oakes because Malooof's uncle, "Big Pete" Farrah, had "grubstaked" Sir Harry Oakes in his early mining days in Canada.

Malooof stated that an attorney, (first name unknown) Foskett, formed the Tezdem Corporation for Sir Harry Oakes's many enterprises. Malooof stated that during this period in the middle 1930's, Oakes offered to sell to Malooof a hotel on the waterfront in Miami for \$20,000. Malooof had no money but offered to trade a Rembrandt painting for the hotel and a contract was entered into. Subsequently, Oakes and Malooof had a "falling out" because Mrs. Oakes did not care for Malooof's background and relatives. Malooof contended that Foskett also caused this falling out. Subsequently, Foskett contacted Malooof and invited him to his law office to settle the above mentioned contract. Foskett gave Malooof \$10,000 for the Rembrandt painting but made Malooof include a painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart as part of the deal. Malooof and Foskett argued and a scuffle ensued during which Foskett pulled a gun and threatened Malooof. Malooof claims he disarmed Foskett and departed.

Malooof next saw Sir Harry Oakes at the Plaza Hotel Barber Shop in New York in 1941 a few weeks prior to the murder of Sir Harry Oakes. He asked Sir Harry Oakes what had become of the Stuart painting. Oakes disclaimed any

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ENCLOSURE

Re: SIR HARRY OAKES

knowledge of the painting and became enraged at the idea that Foskett, acting as his representative, had swindled not only Maloof, but also Oakes. He advised Maloof that he was going to see Foskett in Miami or Nassau and "straighten him out". Maloof advised that Oakes wanted him to secure information on a certain breed of goat which would be suitable for raising in Nassau. They made arrangements to meet a week or so later at the Commodore Hotel in Miami. However, when Maloof attempted to contact Oakes at this hotel, he learned that the Army had taken over the hotel and he never saw Oakes again.

Maloof contends that Foskett was probably swindling Oakes through legal "shenanigans" and that when he was confronted by Oakes, Foskett made arrangements to have Oakes killed. Maloof advised he was not directly accusing Foskett but that probably Foskett had engineered the killing to gain control of the Oakes business empire.

Maloof stated that he later learned that the Stuart painting had been sold by Foskett to Stanley Woodard and his wife. He pointed out that Woodard had subsequently been killed by his wife and that this death was ruled accidental. Maloof contends that possibly Foskett introduced Mrs. Woodard to Stanley Woodard with the idea she would marry him and ultimately do away with him to gain money.

Maloof also mentioned that in the middle 1930's, shortly after his trouble with Foskett, a woman whose name he could not remember, but whom he described as having snow white hair, traveled to Miami from West Palm Beach to warn him that his death was being plotted by Foskett and an unknown person. Maloof claimed that a short while after this warning was received, a man named (first name unknown) Burnstein (Phonetic) who resembled Maloof and lived near him was shot by an unknown assailant in a telephone booth.

Maloof also mentioned that a man named Christy (Phonetic) whom he described as a rum runner in the islands off of Florida in the middle 1930's and who is now a prominent citizen in Nassau may have been in collusion with Foskett since Foskett and Christy were the ones who persuaded Oakes to go to Nassau.

Re: SIR HARRY OAKES

Maloof advised that he had telephonically contacted a private detective named Schindler shortly after the Oakes murder and volunteered to Schindler that he had pertinent information concerning the case. However, Schindler never contacted him. Maloof claimed that he did not go into detail with Schindler and did not mention Foskett's name to him.

Maloof described Foskett as an unscrupulous man who would stop short of nothing to achieve his goals. He stated he would be a man between 60 and 65 years old today and that he is short and stocky. He also described him as a man who dressed very neatly.

Maloof advised that he can be reached from 10:00 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. at District 7-2255 which is the telephone number of his brokerage office. After 3:30 p.m., he can be reached at STerling 3-9181 which is his private office telephone number at 927 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Maloof stated that he would welcome an interview by a representative of [] and would particularly like to be interviewed simultaneously with Mrs. Harry Oakes so that together they can assimilate the true facts leading up to the killing.

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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

TRUE COPY

July 31, 1962

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Dear Sir:

If it could be at all possible, I wish you would send me any and all information you might have on the brutal murdering of Sir Harry Oakes.

I am [redacted] in college and I am planning on entering some form of detective work. I am planning on using the information you send me to make a report.

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If you should find or have handy any other material on unsolved crimes I wish you would be interested enough to send it to me.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

/s/

[redacted]

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DATE 6/12/90 BY [redacted]

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ack 8/8/62
CJ S. [redacted]

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August 8, 1962

REC-662-73197-28



Dear



Your letter of July 31, 1962, has been received.

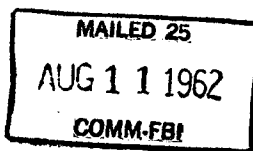
Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files is maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to answer your inquiry and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have the specific data you requested.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (4)
The Crime Problem
"You Versus Crime"--1952 issue of The Rotarian
My Answer to Communism and Crime
1961 Uniform Crime Reports

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

CJJ:bsw* (8)

Tolson _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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AUG 16 1962

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FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]